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Jaruzelski Ends Soviet Talks With Warning to OppositionBy Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Polish military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on Tuesday formally pledged in the Kremlin to increase political, military and economic ties with Soviet-bloc countries and to quash "in a most resolute manner" any attempt to change the Socialist system in Poland.

The pledges, contained in a joint Soviet-Polish communiqué, suggested that the two countries have established a closer relationship than at any time since the outbreak of workers' unrest in Poland in August, 1980.

The 3,000-word document was published after Gen. Jaruzelski ended his two-day visit here with a red-carpet send-off. Thousands of Muscovites waving Soviet and Polish flags cheered the Polish visiting along the way to the airport in what was seen as a reflection of official satisfaction with the outcome of the talks.

President Leonid I. Brezhnev led a large group of high officials at the airport to see the Poles off. The military band played the Soviet "Victory March" as elite Soviet units marched before Mr. Brezhnev and Gen. Jaruzelski during the airport ceremonies.

In the communiqué, the Polish side set out its basic premises. It

said Poland "is and will be a Socialist state," that its "economic and political system is based on social property of the means of production" and the "power of the working class, of the working people" and the "steering role" of the Polish Communist Party.

It said the imposition of martial law was taken in accord with the Polish constitution to prevent counterrevolutionary forces aided by "imperialist circles" from overthrowing the Socialist system.

"It was stressed by the Polish side that any attempt to resume actions aimed at causing economic disturbances, at resumption of anarchy, disturbances, at changing the socialist and political system will be cut short, most resolutely, in the future," the communiqué said.

The communiqué quoted Gen. Jaruzelski's statements about the Polish party's efforts to strengthen its unity on Marxist-Leninist principles and to restore its leading party in the society.

The Polish negotiators made no references to the independent trade union Solidarity, now suspended under the martial law imposed Dec. 13. But the document quoted the Soviet side's views on trade union activities, presumably suggesting what Moscow expects Gen. Jaruzelski to do when he gets around to reorganizing Poland's trade-union life.

The communiqué fully endorsed Gen. Jaruzelski's moves since the imposition of martial law. It also quoted the two sides as having identical views on the international situation and included their condemnation of U.S. policies.

Tsvigun Death Suggests Soviet Power ConflictBy Robert Gittere
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The mysterious circumstances surrounding the death in January of Gen. Semyon K. Tsvigun, the deputy chief of the KGB, suggest the reawakening of political conflict at the highest levels of Soviet power.

Gen. Tsvigun, who died on Jan. 19 at the age of 64, officially from a "grave, prolonged illness," was President Leonid I. Brezhnev's brother-in-law. He is said by a variety of Soviet sources to have committed suicide after a dispute over high-level corruption.

A Soviet journalist said that Gen. Tsvigun poisoned himself after trying, and failing, to confine a particularly sensitive investigation within the KGB. The journalist said he did not know the nature of the investigation except that it was centered in Moscow.

Suslov Argument Reported

A second Soviet source said that Gen. Tsvigun was understood to have killed himself after an intense argument with Mikhail A. Suslov, the Communist Party's chief ideologist, who died six days after Gen. Tsvigun did.

That source, who has proved reliable in the past, said that the argument ended with Mr. Suslov telling Gen. Tsvigun that "you've nothing left but to shoot yourself."

There are conflicting reports that, on the one hand, portray Gen. Tsvigun, the KGB's most senior career officer, as covering up high-level corruption, and, on the other, as waging a determined but unsuccessful battle against it, the source said. The latter view coincides with remarks by a Soviet official to a Western diplomatic analyst last December that the KGB was seeking to take over direction of a long-standing cam-

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Gen. Semyon K. Tsvigun

INSIDE**U.S. Crime Soars**

Crime has grown at a rapid rate in all of America's cities, a new study reports, and local governments no longer can control it. Page 3.

Nyerere Policies

Tanzanian food shortages are linked by some observers to President Julius K. Nyerere's dogged commitment to a kind of socialism that his country does not have the manpower to sustain. Page 4.

Jordanian Arms

Secretary of Defense Weinberger suggested that the U.S. response to a Jordanian request for arms would depend on whether Jordan reconsidered its military supply link with the Soviet Union. Page 4.

Whatever the reasons for Gen. Tsvigun's death, he appears in re-

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Covering El Salvador, Together**Rival Foreign Journalists Are Forced Into Cooperation**By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — It is 7 a.m. and already some of the camera crews are on the road, heading out to the corners of El Salvador to look for the war. Some of the print reporters are hitching along, crammed in the back of the minibuses along with the camera gear. Nobody goes out of the city alone.

The reporters who have stayed behind are having breakfast at the Camino Real Hotel, table-hopping to find out what other journalists are doing. Offices open at 8:30, and anybody still around at 9 is either writing or had the day off.

But nearly everyone will be back by dark. For dinner, nobody goes out alone either.

Covering the war between the government and rebel guerrillas in El Salvador is a group groove. The U.S. Embassy says 110 foreign journalists, plus camera and sound technicians, are here. Although they try to adhere to U.S. and European standards of sourcing and cross-checking, they are operating in a country whose own press has always been a political actor, paid by one side or the other to write propaganda, not news.

The result has been mutual in-

comprehension, and fury between the foreign reporters and local officials, and much desperation cooperation among journalists who, in the United States, would hardly share a cab.

It is a way of life. When the court took action in February against six National Guardsmen arrested for allegedly murdering four American churchwomen, reporters expected an easy story. Nothing could be better for the government's battered human rights image, and a parade of vans made the hour's drive to Zatecolucia, where the judge was scheduled to make formal charges. But after an hour's wait, a court clerk mumbled that the event would occur in San Salvador instead.

But where in the city? The clerk gave directions to the district attorney's office, the district attorney to the National Police, the police to the central courts and so on until we had made seven stops. At 1 p.m. the government closed down, as it does every Saturday. No one had yet found out what the judge had done.

Our howls of rage must have levitated the U.S. Embassy. At 4 p.m., the Salvadoran president, José Napoleón Duarte, appeared at the Camino Real to announce the charges against the

Guardsmen. If the leaders of El Salvador understand the need to dispense information, their subalterns still view all official deeds as secrets, even deeds that make the government look good.

Word of all upcoming events, press conferences, government allegations or guerrilla charges passes around haphazardly, by encounters in hallways or the elevator, at meals or at the bar before dinner. The rumor mill runs 24 hours a day. We are all in the same hotel, the only one in town with a working telex, and we all want the same thing: "bang-bang."

"You've got to have bang-bang or a massacre to get on the air," said a U.S. network producer who asked to be anonymous. "New York is really pushing us. We have to have it as a vehicle to carry the political stuff."

Government troops standing around won't do. Guerrilla troops standing around is better, and interviews with distraught peasants the day after a battle might do it, but the only sure thing is battle itself. And getting bang-bang is 95 percent luck.

The minivans carrying the camera crews have big "TV" and "Press" (press) signs in all their windows in hopes that this will repel rather than attract gunfire.

and that anybody aiming can read. Jouncing along the country roads the crews hope to spot a soldier patrol or a truckload of soldiers heading for an operation. Perhaps a guerrilla band will step out of the bushes and

stop the van. There is no way to know in advance where these encounters might take place.

One batch of four journalists stopped like this, asked to join the guerrillas for their morning outing: an ambush for a military

transport vehicle expected along any minute. Hiding on a bluff above the road, the group tensed as the sound of a laboring engine approached. The rifles clicked ready and the rocket launcher (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Top Korea Dissident Has Sentence EasedBy Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In an apparent move to conciliate critics at home and abroad of political repression under his rule, South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan Wednesday will reduce the life sentence of leading dissident Kim Dae Jung — once regarded as his most formidable rival for power — to 20 years in prison, according to a government announcement in Seoul Tuesday.

Mr. Chun will grant an amnesty to 2,862 other convicts, including 297 political offenders and 2,565 ordinary criminals, in a step to mark the first anniversary of his inauguration as president under a new constitution.

Human rights activists and relatives of political prisoners here and in Seoul denounced the amnesty as a palliative step with little significance for South Korea's known 419 political prisoners. They noted that no major

figures are to be released from prison.

But the announcement claimed that "the March 3 amnesty will be more extensive than any previous amnesty" under Mr. Chun, will promote "an atmosphere of conciliation" among Koreans and "enhance national unity" by its sweeping character.

Two chief features of the amnesty are:

• All 13 prisoners involved in Mr. Kim's alleged conspiracy to overthrow the government in May, 1980, including leading theologian Rev. Moon Ik Kwan and political scientist Lee Min Young, have their sentences reduced.

• All 17 in prison for their part in South Korea's worst recorded civil uprising, at Kwangju in May, 1980, will receive shorter sentences, including student leader Chung Tong Nyon, an alleged plotter with Mr. Kim.

• All 125 convicted for their



Kim Dae Jung

part in the uprising by courts-martial and since released will have their civil rights restored.

The scope of the amnesty goes some length to support South Korean government claims that this is "more extensive" than any of several other amnesties by Mr. Chun, a former army officer who seized power under martial law in May, 1980, provoking the Kwangju uprising.

The 298 political offenders covered by the amnesty include

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Britain Slashes Oil Price by \$4; 2d Cut in MonthBy Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — British oil prices took a dramatic move downward Tuesday as the price of North Sea oil was reduced by \$4 per barrel. It was the second oil-price cut by Britain in a month.

The move reflected the effects of the continuing surplus of oil around the globe and provided additional pressure on other producers, particularly members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, to reduce their prices.

Analysts here and in New York said Tuesday that the British action raised the likelihood of a widespread and major break in oil prices. In recent days, a conviction has grown among experts that with the sharp falloff in oil use, current OPEC prices cannot be sustained.

In particular, they believe that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter, no longer has the ability to maintain its official price for Arab light of \$34 per barrel. Britain's announcement Tuesday brings the price of Forties Field oil, higher in quality than Arab light, to \$31 per barrel. And Arab light has been selling in the open market for as little as \$29.25 per barrel, delivered to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Saudis have lost the handle, short-term," said Lawrence Goldstein, an economist with Petroleum Industry Research Associates in New York. He estimated that excess stocks worldwide now total 250 million barrels, compared to an official Saudi production level of 8.5 million barrels a day.

The British price-cut proposal was larger than expected but in-

cluded a moratorium on any further price reductions before June 30. On Feb. 8, Britain trimmed oil prices by \$1.50 a barrel.

Experts believe that one important factor in the decision for the latest reduction was increasing difficulty by the state-owned British National Oil Corp. in marketing its 1.1 million barrel-a-day share of the national output of about 1.9 million barrels a day.

The announcement from Britain Tuesday is likely to intensify efforts by OPEC members to call a special meeting to reach a compromise. The organization's president, Mano Said al-Oteiba, is to fly to Riyadh Tuesday to see Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister.

Venezuela Cuts Prices

Petroleum industry experts also reported Tuesday that Venezuela has reduced the price of its lower-quality oil by \$2.50 per barrel and has privately promised a similar reduction in its higher-quality crude. Last week, Mexico cut its price by \$2.50 to \$32.50, well below official OPEC levels.

As for Britain, the private companies producing in the North Sea, where the price a year ago was \$39.25 per barrel, must still formally accept the BNOC proposal, which was conveyed to them in telexes Tuesday afternoon.

For the British government, scheduled to unveil its budget next Tuesday, the price reduction has severe adverse consequences. The British treasury stands to lose \$1.45 billion to \$1.8 billion a year in taxes and royalties from the \$4 reduction.

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China to Cut 98 Big Bureaucracies To 52 and Reduce Staffs by Third

By Michael Parks
Washington Post Service

PEKING — China will start cutting its huge bureaucracy of 20 million by reducing the present 98 government ministries and state commissions to 52 in the next six months and trimming their staffs by one-third. Premier Zhao Ziyang said Tuesday.

The first 12 ministries and commissions to be streamlined will be merged into six and their ministers and deputy ministers cut from the present 117 to 27. Mr. Zhao told the standing committee of the National People's Congress, the country's parliament.

Mr. Zhao said that each minister would have no more than two to four deputies in the future, compared with the 20 or 25 many have now. That ministers could be no older than 65 and their deputies and department heads no older than 60, instead of the current average of more than 70; and that the number of deputy premiers would be sharply reduced from today's 13.

The 63-year-old premier is seeking the standing committee's approval for the most sweeping governmental reorganization. China has attempted since the Communists came to power in 1949 — coming to grips with problems of bureaucracy that have bedeviled China for centuries.

Inevitable Shifts Major shifts in political power seem inevitable with the streamlining — and the campaign against official corruption and the purge of ideological opponents and factional rivals that are accompanying it.

But Mr. Zhao sought to reassure the country Tuesday that it would not bring another upheaval like the Cultural Revolution, one of whose original targets in 1966 was the bureaucracy.

"The task of streamlining the government's structure is very arduous and large in scale," Mr. Zhao told the committee, according to the Chinese news agency.

Mr. Zhao's remarks, made to a closed meeting Monday night of the Jewish Agency's board of governors and confirmed Tuesday by one of his aides, appeared to reflect a serious increase in the ten-

something too awful to conceive."

The agency said that if both sides work together and the United States sees the light on the Taiwan issue, "U.S.-Chinese relations will still have a bright future."

Critical Point

It added: "The position of China remains to be striving for the best and preparing for the worst. Ten years after the Shanghai communiqué was issued during President Richard M. Nixon's visit, it said: "U.S.-Chinese relations have truly come to a critical point that will determine if relations improve or deteriorate."

It is China's hope that such a retrogression will not occur," the unsigned commentary said, "but if such a situation is forced upon China, it virtually can do nothing to help. Again, for China, that isn't now at a critical point."

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Although Mr. Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and other

Begin Said to Tie Egypt Trip to Mubarak VisitBy David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

israeli-Egyptian ties would be stronger than two months before the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is to take place.</

French Aide Tells U.S. Blocking Gas Pipeline Might Provoke Russia

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert has warned the United States that an effort to frustrate Western European commitments to buy natural gas from the Soviet Union would likely be taken as "an unfriendly gesture" by the Soviet Union.

ion, exacerbating tensions between the two superpowers.

In an interview Monday at the French Embassy during a round of trade talks with U.S. officials, Mr. Jobert acknowledged that France "is not happy" at the prospect of having to depend on the Soviet Union for one-third of its natural gas supplies.

But he rejected the argument made by the Reagan administration — reiterated during the weekend by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger — that the dependence is excessive, estimating that it will amount to less than 5 percent of total French energy supplies.

Competing Interests

Mr. Jobert's comments on the gas pipeline and supply issue illustrated a phase of the growing strain between Europe and the United States on economic and security issues. He said the French government was uncomfortable at being caught between the competing interests in Europe of Washington and Moscow.

The French minister, who is here on a get-acquainted mission, met Monday with Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Trade Ambassador William E. Brock, and officials at the State Department.

He said in the interview that in a previous exchange of "gospels" with Mr. Brock, he had gotten the impression that the United States "wanted free trade, free enterprise and free everything" for the benefit of America, and I said to him that we wanted a situation that permits everybody to live more decently.

As to U.S. complaints that France unfairly subsidizes its export trade, Mr. Jobert said, "In that matter, I am going to argue that nobody is perfect. ... To me, the United States very often appears to be a very protectionist country."

Sensitive Issue

On the increasingly sensitive issue of buying natural gas from the Soviet Union, Mr. Jobert said that the United States had not come forward to offer France the gas it requires over the next half-dozen years, after which he believes there will be a worldwide surplus.

"But we need energy [now]," Mr. Jobert said, "and where are we going to find it? We need it in order to earn our own living, and we're not going to stop earning our living."

Mr. Jobert said that if the United States attempted to place export restraints on sophisticated equipment for the pipeline, "it could be delayed by as much as two years. But the Russians are going ahead with this project. It is going to be done."

Asked if a U.S. effort to block equipment would be taken by France as an unfriendly gesture, Mr. Jobert turned the question around and suggested that it would be the Russians who would be provoked.

"The heart of the question," he said, "is, 'Do you want to make war with the Soviet Union or do you want to cooperate with them?'"

Polish Martyr Of Auschwitz To Be Saint

United Press International

VATICAN CITY — Father MakSYMILIAN Kolbe, a Polish priest who gave his life for a prisoner at the Auschwitz concentration camp and a revered spiritual figure in Poland, will be made a saint, church officials announced Tuesday.

The Rev. Vitale Bonmarco, a priest of the Franciscan order that Kolbe belonged to, said the canonization would be held Oct. 10 in Rome. He disclosed yesterday that Pope John Paul II, who holds special veneration for the martyred Kolbe, granted a dispensation from normal requirements for sainthood.

On Aug. 14, 1941, the Auschwitz commandant ordered that 10 prisoners be starved to death in a concrete bunker as punishment for the escape of another inmate. When a Polish worker with a wife and two sons was chosen to die, Kolbe stepped out of the line and told the SS colonel: "I am alone, a priest, and he has a wife and children. Let me take his place."

For 10 days Kolbe could be heard leading the 10 men in prayers and hymns, but one by one they died. After 10 days, when Kolbe and three other men were still alive, the Nazis injected carbolic acid into their veins because they needed the bunker for other prisoners.

Mrs. Thatcher said: "We do not have the power to prevent our sportsmen and sportswomen from visiting South Africa or anywhere else." Meanwhile, the controversy over the tour by some of England's best players continued to grow, with the chairman of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club demanding that the players be banned from English cricket for

being banned from English cricket for

Kim's Term Is Reduced

(Continued from Page 1)

condemned rioters at Pusan and Masan in 1979; miners who rioted at Sabuk in 1980; martial-law violators and others.

But the reduction of sentences does not appear radical apart from commutation of death sentences five Korean-Japanese to life in prison for alleged espionage for North Korea.

Kim in Poor Health

Mr. Kim, 56, is said to be in poor health. He was given a death sentence in 1980 for offenses under the National Security Law, but Mr. Chun commuted his sentence to life in prison in Jan. 1981.

"He still has more than 18 years left to serve in prison," said Lee Ho Ho, Mr. Kim's wife, reached by telephone at her home in Seoul.

Mrs. Lee said that she had received "no him" from Seoul officials that part of the 20-year sentence would be remitted and that Mr. Kim would be granted a parole in the future, but she declined to comment otherwise.

She said, however, that he is allowed to visit him twice a month for 20 minutes, and added that he suffers from acute sciatica and also has ear trouble, for which he receives no medical treatment except vitamins.

Thatcher Declines To Assail Players

The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher declined on Tuesday to condemn 12 English cricket players who have defected to play in South Africa.

Under pressure from all sides in the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher insisted that the British government still supports the Gleneagles Agreement of 1977, under which Britain and other Commonwealth countries pledged to discourage sports tours of South Africa because of its racial policies.

Mrs. Thatcher said: "We do not have the power to prevent our sportsmen and sportswomen from visiting South Africa or anywhere else." Meanwhile, the controversy over the tour by some of England's best players continued to grow, with the chairman of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club demanding that the players be banned from English cricket for



United Press International
The man and woman who ran their car through the U.S. Embassy gate leave the compound with a consular official.

Couple in Moscow Crashes Auto Through Gates of U.S. Embassy

United Press International

MOSCOW — A man and woman crashed their car through the iron gates of the U.S. Embassy before dawn Tuesday and spoke with American officials for five hours before leaving.

Consular officers convinced the couple to leave the embassy compound shortly before noon and put them in a taxi bound for the procurator general's office, the highest legal authority in the Soviet Union.

The man and woman did not identify themselves but said they came from an area near Lvov, a Ukrainian city near the Soviet border with Poland. They drove a Zhiguli sedan past Soviet police who stand guard outside the embassy at 6:30 a.m. and crashed through the half-closed iron gates of the north portico, smashing the rear right door of the auto and breaking window glass. The collision caused minor damage to the embassy.

The couple's demands were not known. Embassy officials said matters involving the consular section — which deals with emigration requests — are kept confidential.

It was the fifth such incident at the U.S. Embassy since Aug. 29, 1981. The last intruder, a former mental patient armed with a shotgun, stayed almost five hours on Oct. 10 before embassy officers could convince him to leave the embassy.

Sensitive Issue

On the increasingly sensitive issue of buying natural gas from the Soviet Union, Mr. Jobert said that the United States had not come forward to offer France the gas it requires over the next half-dozen years, after which he believes there will be a worldwide surplus.

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"The heart of the question," he said, "is, 'Do you want to make war with the Soviet Union or do you want to cooperate with them?'"

Canada Gets Its Brand Of 'New Federalism'

By Henry Giniger
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canada has a new federalism, according to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and it has generated as big a furor as President Reagan's brand.

Unlike Mr. Reagan, Mr. Trudeau wants to increase the federal role in almost all fields and end what he calls the inevitable appetite of the 10 provinces for more power and money. Thursday, in announcing the end of cooperative federalism, he said that he had tried governing by consensus and cooperation and had been "kicked in the teeth."

"I thought we could build a strong Canada through cooperation," he said. "I have been disillusioned."

Instead of trying to please the provinces, Mr. Trudeau said, Ottawa will now try to please itself and "hopefully those Canadian people who think there must be a government of Canada that will have some powers and some tax room left."

"And that," he said, "is the new federalism, if you want to call it that."

Among Mr. Trudeau's critics is Quebec's new minister for intergovernmental affairs, Jacques-Yvan Morin. He will make his first visit to the United States this week as a way of reaffirming Quebec's determination to resist federal encroachment and manage its own economic affairs.

He said he was putting a priority on increasing the province's commercial relations, particularly with the United States, to which it already sends 60 percent of its exports. Mr. Morin will visit New York and New England, primarily to promote such Quebec exports as iron ore, hydroelectricity and finished goods.

Other Provinces Protest

In an interview in Quebec, Mr. Morin said, "Mr. Trudeau is heading toward centralization, above all in the economic field, and we must therefore react by upholding as much as possible the Quebec government as the prime mover of our development."

"The best way to safeguard our powers of government," he added, "is to exercise them."

At a news conference last week, Mr. Morin said Quebec's survival as a distinct society was in danger. "The federal offensive," he said, "if it is not countered, will lead to the tranquil extinction of Quebec."

As the representative of a culturally distinct society, the Quebec government is more sensitive than most provincial governments to Ottawa's attempts in the last two years to impart stronger direction in such matters as constitutional

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U.S. Is Holding Talks With Latin Americans On Expanding Bases

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is conducting classified discussions with a number of Latin American countries that could add to the military facilities available for use in a regional emergency, according to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

Existence of the discussions was revealed in largely overlooked testimony by Mr. Weinberger last week before House subcommittees on defense appropriations and military construction.

There was no follow-up discussion by subcommittee members and Mr. Weinberger did not say what countries were involved. Sources indicated that Honduras and Colombia were two of the nations involved, although there was no official confirmation.

Airfield Improvement

The idea, according to government officials, is to improve airfields in the countries involved so that if help is needed from the United States or other regional allies there will be places to land and refuel military aircraft.

The United States maintains a large naval and air base at Guantanamo Bay on the southeastern tip of Cuba. The Army's Southern Command — with land, air and naval facilities — is located in Panama.

The effort to expand the number of places where U.S. or allied forces might be able to operate from is a sensitive matter, according to government officials, because negotiations are not completed and because a number of countries in the region, while concerned about Cuban and leftist activities, are also worried about being too overtly identified with the United States or with the possibility of U.S. intervention in the region.

The man arose publicly when Rep. Bob Gom, a Georgia Democrat, asked Mr. Weinberger what efforts the Pentagon planned to counter Cuban expansion in the region and whether Mr. Weinberger envisioned the need for additional bases.

Mr. Weinberger said the United States had facilities in that area and was working to improve them.

While it would be useful to have additional bases, he continued,

Kirkpatrick Denounces Nicaragua

"basically we have essentially either the potential or the actuality of what we need to be of assistance in preventing the increase of Communist aggression in that part of the world."

But when asked again by Rep. Ginn about future access "in this region," Mr. Weinberger added: "We have discussions under way, basically of a classified nature, that would enable us to add to the number of facilities that we see in the future we may sometimes need. Obviously, they are proceeding on a completely negotiated basis between sovereign countries. I think there is a full appreciation in a number of those areas of the importance of having facilities of this kind that can serve our mutual benefit."

The overall military construction budget request for fiscal 1983 totals \$8.2 billion, including \$45 million for so-called contingency facilities for the Air Force and \$59 million for the Navy. It has not been stated publicly what those funds are for, though sources say the Navy money is primarily for construction work at Somalia and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean region.

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Kirkpatrick Denounces Nicaragua

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ambassador Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick said the "assault" on thousands of Miskito Indians in Nicaragua by that country's Sandinista government is more massive than any other human rights violation that I'm aware of in Central America today."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who is the U.S. representative to the United Nations, was testifying Monday before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs. She said that while there were not many "model" regimes in Central America, Nicaragua "probably stands in first place as a human rights violator" because of the "campaign of systematic violence" against Indians who have resisted incorporation into the leftist revolution.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick's testimony echoed that of other administration officials who in recent weeks have stepped up their case that the Cuban-backed Nicaraguan government is a menace to other governments in the region and has turned out to be more repressive than the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza, which it replaced.

This line of reasoning, however, prompted Sen. Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, to ask Mrs. Kirkpatrick what if the repeated invoking of the Indians to discredit Nicaragua is part of a much larger plan to blockade Cuba or Nicaragua with U.S. naval forces and shut off the flow of arms from these countries to rebels fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador.

Senator's Theory

Sen. Tsongas said he, too, was concerned about how the Indians were being treated and that he also accepted that an unknown quantity of arms were flowing to the rebels, "but I happen to think something is going on."

As Sen. Tsongas speculated, things are deteriorating for the Salvadoran government, and President Reagan has committed himself personally to the effort to save the region from Havana-style takeovers. While there is no support for sending U.S. ground troops, Sen. Tsongas reasoned there is a reservoir of anti-Castro feeling in this country that Israel would stand by its international commitments. "No, we won't surrender," he declared. "We are fighting for the peace now...."

He had harsh words for the militants. He directed his assault mainly against Hassan Porat, a leader of Teyma and a Knesset member who was helping to organize the resistance.

"This was the plan: to bring students of the ages of 15, 16, down to the area," Mr. Begin said. "What kind of hatred are you implanting in 15-year-olds?" He asked. He noted that demonstrators were marching wearing yellow stars, as Jews were forced to do by the Nazis.

Nouresidents Evicted

"And they called the Israeli soldiers Nazis," Mr. Begin said in disbelief.

Nouresidents of

Florida's Mullet Patrol: Anchors Ho, Crab Claws And the Scales of Justice

By Gregory Jaynes

New York Times Service

TITUSVILLE, Fla. — There are some practiced piscators who believe that certain wily fish can laugh, that they make a thin silvery, tinkling sound. This story accepts that premise.

Friday night a deputy sheriff and three prisoners bade goodbye to Sheriff Jake Miller and drove off towing a 19-foot boat to the Indian River. On the hull of the boat a prisoner had painted a slot-eyed mullet in a snappy officer's hat and around the fish was lettered "Brevard County Mullet Patrol." This was the idea of Sheriff Miller, whose last words to his new patrol were, "Now, boys, don't take that boat to Cuba."

The sheriff explained that this was only a training exercise. He said the big schools of mullet would not come in from the Atlantic to lay their eggs for another month or so but he wanted to be ready by then. He expects his patrol to pull in 600 to 700 pounds of fish a night and that he can save the county more than \$15,000 a year by feeding his prisoners fish a few times a week. Mullet are bony fish weighing about a pound.

The Mullet Patrol is only the first step in an ambitious plan, however. The sheriff, who has an overcrowded jail like almost any other U.S. sheriff, hopes to persuade the county commission to give him 50 acres on which to build a new jail and to give him \$3.9 million to build it with, and then he will have his prisoners raise beef and pork and vegetables, as well as go fishing, for their food. He also thinks fishing and farming will keep down tensions in his institution.

Net Put Out

The mood on the boat, meanwhile, was far from tense. The Mullet Patrol commander, Frank Cassidy, a court liaison officer selected as leader because he spent six years in the Navy, had ordered his men to pay out 20 yards (182 meters) of net. First Mate Kim Morin (serving 30 days for a traffic violation) was in the bow, and Seaman Cisco Bell (30-day sentence for nonpayment of child support) and John Tanner (80 days for a lot of nonpayment of child support) were in the stern. On the shore was Gene White, classifications officer who stayed in touch with a citizens-band radio and used the name "Mullet 2."

"Make sure you're not in the channel," said Mullet 2. "We've got to follow the law, even though we are the law."

After they had set the net and run along parallel to it banging on the boat with gaffs, a maneuver designed to drive the fish into the net, they stopped in the gathering darkness and Mr. Morin heaved the anchor. Cupping his hands round his mouth, he called, "Anchors ho!"

"Kim," Mr. Cassidy said gently, "it's anchors aweigh."

About this time another boat came along at top speed and made straight for the net. Everyone on the county boat screamed and whistled and the other boat made a turn, barely missing the net. The same thing happened again, and then the Mullet Patrol put in the water a flashlight stuck in a block of plastic foam and lighted the boat with spotlights. It was time to harvest the catch.

For awhile nothing appeared in the net but after pulling up a few more yards of it Mr. Bell came across a rock crab. He asked for gloves. The crab would not let go of the net, and so Mr. Bell pulled off one of its claws. Mr. Morin remarked that it would grow back and went on to say to himself that it was against the law to pull off both claws.

They kept taking in net and occasionally found a catfish, but that was all. Catfish are scavengers that are relished in some areas but in others, like Titusville, they are tossed back with revulsion.

"This is terrible," said Mr. Morin, disposing of a catfish. "This is worse than we've ever done, and we ain't never done real good."

When it was over, they had taken in only two crab claws. They made for shore in the dark and suddenly there was a sickening jolt, and a definite loss of forward motion. "When you want to leave," Mr. Cassidy said curiously, "it helps to take in the anchor."

So the inmates corrected the problem, and they were off again. Everyone was silent until a stiff breeze knocked the fire off Mr. Cassidy's cigarette and the ashes flew into his face. "Well, there goes my mustache," he said painfully. "Smell that hair? Son of a gun!" He patted his singed upper lip.

Back on land they cleaned up after themselves and then everyone went to jail. A fingernail mood began to show and far out in the river there came a faint rustle, metallic yet liquid, like a submerged wind chime.

U.S. Study Says Crime 'Surging' Regardless of Place, Enforcement

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Crime has grown at a rapid rate in all U.S. cities, regardless of their size, location, minority populations or whether they are gaining or losing population.

It is no longer a local problem to

be dealt with on a local level but is a national phenomenon growing at almost the same rate from Long Island to Los Angeles, beyond the control of local governments.

These are some of the surprising conclusions of a 3½-year study done for the U.S. Justice Department by Northwestern University's Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, near Chicago.

"The growth of crime appears to be the result of fundamental changes in the lifestyles of Americans," write Profs. Herbert Jacob and Robert L. Lineberry, who conducted the \$923,000 study for the National Institute of Justice. "It is the result of greater affluence which made more valuable goods available for theft, a condition aggravated by the greater propensity of Americans to leave goods unguarded in empty homes and expose themselves to dangerous situations in traveling around their cities."

396 Cities Studied

The result of all this, the two political scientists say, is that "crime has surged everywhere in the United States regardless of local efforts to stem the tide. Whether local officials have engaged in Herculean efforts or none at all, the crime wave affected them."

On his way out of the room, Mr. Reagan was asked his reaction to accounts that the recession was deepening. "It has begun to level out," the president said. "That always happens at the bottom. You've got to have a curve before you turn up."

When a reporter observed that the Titanic had sunk even though its rate of decline had changed, Mr. Reagan made a sweeping curve with his right hand and picked up on the metaphor.

"The ship is afoul," he said.

"It's just in the hollow of the wave and riding out for the next curve."

Reagan Stands Firm On Rejecting Tax Rise

By Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — A defiant President Reagan, rejecting fears of "pessimists on the Potomac" about looming budget deficits, declared Tuesday his intention to stand firm in rejecting calls to raise taxes and cut military spending.

His economic program, Mr. Reagan said, "will guide our country out of this dark tunnel of recession and decline."

As worried legislators, both Republicans and Democrats, have been proposing to revise his fiscal 1983 budget, seeking to cut its projected \$91.3-billion deficit either by postponing the scheduled tax cut or cutting the big increases in the military budget, Mr. Reagan has taken his arguments on the road to garner support for his stand-fast position.

Paralyzed by Handwringers

On Monday, Mr. Reagan told a political fund-raising audience here that Washington "seems paralyzed by handwringers... pessimists on the Potomac."

Although Mr. Reagan said he is open to ideas on reducing the deficit, he said in a speech: "My commitment to cutting taxes and rebuilding our defenses is every bit as strong today as it was the day I took office. There must be no retreat in these areas."

In a meeting in Washington with Republican leaders earlier on Monday, the president said the recession has "begun to level out" and vowed that he would not retreat on his tax-cut program.

"It was felt that this would give a better atmosphere to the talks," he said. Mr. Murdoch had threatened to close The Times and its sister weekly, The Sunday Times last week if he could not trim the staff of 2,600 employees by 600. He said overmanning is a principal reason the two papers are together losing £15 million (\$27.3 million) a year.

After negotiations with the unions failed to produce sufficient agreement on voluntary layoffs, Mr. Murdoch Feb. 23 announced he was firing the 210 clerical employees effective March 9.

series of rhetorical questions, concluding with, "Would you agree we are on the right road to recovery and we should stick it out?"

The audience roared its approval. Mr. Reagan gave himself a mock slap on the face and said: "Thanks, I needed that."

On his way out of the room, Mr. Reagan was asked his reaction to accounts that the recession was deepening. "It has begun to level out," the president said. "That always happens at the bottom. You've got to have a curve before you turn up."

The professors say their study shows a remarkably similar rise in crime rates for cities that bear no resemblance to each other: "Both the Newarks and the Houstons of the United States experienced substantial rises in their reported crime rates. Those increases, moreover, occurred at about the same time and with the same velocity for all kinds of cities."

All 10 cities studied in depth suffered huge increases in their crime rates over the three decades covered. Newark suffered the most, a sevenfold increase in property crime and an elevenfold rise in violent crime. But the thriving cities of San Jose and Phoenix saw property crime more than double and violent crime more than quadruple.

Minor Race Role

The role of race in the rise of crime was downplayed in the study but it was not dismissed.

"Cities which have large fractions of their population that are nonwhite generally have higher rates for violent crimes," they said.

"This relationship is much stronger than the relationship between the size of the nonwhite population and the property crime rate."

Age and poverty seemed to have little bearing either. On youth: "At no time did the proportion of the youthful population account for as much as 5 percent of the variance in either violent or property crime rates." On poverty: "The number of poor people in a city is only marginally related to either property or violent crime."



FOOLED AND FOILED — A would-be hijacker waving a cigarette lighter and a bottle filled with yellow fluid tried to divert United Airlines flight 674 to Cuba on Monday. Passengers said the pilot tricked him into thinking the jet had landed in Havana, when, in fact, it had arrived at the Miami airport. The man, identified as Guillermo Alvaro Mejor Diaz, 23, an unemployed resident of Chicago, was then overpowered by the co-pilot and an off-duty pilot who was a passenger. He told the FBI he came to the United States from Cuba in 1980.

N.Y. Suggests Use of Tax Breaks As Way to Keep Newspaper Afloat

By Jonathan Friendly

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Deputy Mayor Karen N. Gerard has told the owners of The Daily News that New York City could provide "tax incentives and other financing tools" to help them or a new owner shift the paper's Manhattan printing operations to a new location in the city.

Mrs. Gerard, who supervises programs for economic development, also said the city could assist with "labor issues that must be resolved if The Daily News is to operate on a profitable basis."

Mrs. Gerard said her offer of help, made in a letter to Stanton R. Cook, president of The Tribune Co., simply repeated what the city had told News officials in the past. The city's usual tax incentive program provides 19-year abatements of property taxes on industrial construction and, in some cases, tax-exempt financing. Mrs. Gerard said she had been no discussion with The News about any specific project.

Her letter was made public by Theodore W. Kheel, the labor mediator, who has been advising the newspaper unions and has established an employee stock ownership trust that he says could, as a last resort, buy the newspaper.

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Tanzania Needs Aid in Spite of Crop Output

Mismanagement, Inefficiency Reported as Foreign Nations Provide Food

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

DAR ES SALAAM. Tanzania — For the third year in a row, Tanzania is importing food dominated by outsiders to feed mainly those city dwellers who do not have access to their country's own produce.

Of the vessels moored at Dar es Salaam in the last two weeks, two were unloading corn onto rickety trucks, themselves in such short supply that it takes, on the average, 20 days to transfer the food from ship to shore.

However, Westerners who have recently toured parts of inland Tanzania, away from the debilitating heat of the Indian Ocean coast, say that food shortages outside the cities are limited to pockets.

The contrast between town and country is part of a tale of mismanagement, inefficiency and corruption that outsiders increasingly attribute to President Julius K. Nyerere's dogged commitment to a kind of Socialism that his country does not have the manpower to sustain.

The discontent that flows from Tanzania's parlous economic conditions found its most graphic expression when a group of Tanzanians hijacked an Air Tanzania Boeing 737 last Friday and demanded Mr. Nyerere's resignation before surrendering in Britain.

The hijacking was led by an army officer, apparently sup-

porting the argument of a senior Western diplomat here that if discontent is to crystallize it will do so in the military.

Tanzania will not ask Britain to return the four hijackers, the government said Monday, United Press International reported from Dar es Salaam. No explanation was given for the decision.

Airline industry sources said a bomb was found Tuesday aboard an airliner belonging to Air Tanzania, whose only other plane was involved in last week's hijacking. Reuters reported from Dar es Salaam. Bomb disposal experts were flown to Kilimanjaro airport in northern Tanzania to try to disarm the device, the agency said.

Mr. Nyerere has in the past attributed much of his country's economic misfortune to outside factors. As a spokesman for the Third World, he has complained that adverse terms of trade, rising oil prices and his war against former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin have strangled the economy.

Unpublished figures, compiled by Scandinavian and Western embassies, however, show a different picture.

According to one such analysis, whose authors requested anonymity, the losses incurred by Tanzania because of decreasing agricultural output are more than double those created by high oil prices. Another analysis,

noting that "the future is ominous," said that, even if Tanzania received all of its oil free there would still be a huge gap between imports and its exports of agricultural commodities.

Ever since 1967, when Mr. Nyerere chartered a Socialist course for his country, Tanzania has been organized on highly centralized lines that give a huge slice of the economy to state-controlled companies which have generally proved unable to meet their obligations and to cost more to run than they have earned.

Prof. Simon Mbilinye, the president's economic adviser, said in a recent interview, "We moved to the Socialist approach and then we created institutions, and maybe we were overzealous in creating institutions."

Some of the companies, he said, are now to be dismantled and replaced by cooperatives.

Tanzania's woes are not simply a result of Socialist mismanagement. Adverse prices for export crops, grandiose foreign aid schemes that cost the country too much to run or were unsuitable in the first place and a costly attempt at industrialization all took their toll.

But the upshot, according to Tanzanian and Western economists, seems to have been the creation of a society in which many people live outside the formal economy — as subsistence farmers or peasants selling their crops on the black market or

senior officials augmenting their meager salaries with vegetable plots at home or bribes in the office.

"When the worst comes to the worst," Prof. Mbilinye said, "the modern sector shrinks but the subsistence sector cannot stop. Many people forget that the power in a country like ours lies in the subsistence sector."

Crops Held Back

The importation of food this year displays some of the ways the official economy works in reality. According to Western agronomists, farmers in the countryside are holding back their crops for the black market where they can get much higher prices. So the cities run short of food despite the availability of food in the interior.

In March 1981, Tanzania's food supply specialists warned the Ministry of Agriculture that shortages were imminent and that food would have to be imported. The country, bedeviled by drought and other natural misfortunes, had called in previous years on the international community to help, but Agriculture Ministry officials declined to make a similar appeal when the alarms began to be sounded in 1981.

The request was not made until October 1981, when Mr. Nyerere, claiming ignorance of the earlier warnings, ordered his officials to request international assistance and thus halted the plan to buy food on the open market.

Donors came forward with promises of 260,000 tons of relief food, and famine is expected to be averted.

The anomalies remain, however. As the food aid began arriving, news began to leak out that the country's vice president, Aboud Jumbe, who is the leader of Zanzibar, a part of Tanzania with control over its own economy, has ordered a \$5-million executive jet to carry him from the island to the mainland, a 10-minute flight.



Julius K. Nyerere

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Harper's Gets Independence, Financial Boost

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Harper's Magazine, buoyed by a \$3-million cash infusion, is officially on its own following a decision last month by the Internal Revenue Service to grant not-for-profit status to the new Harper's Magazine Foundation, permitting it to receive tax deductible contributions.

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, which purchased the 132-year-old magazine from the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co. in July 1980, granted the new Harper's Magazine Foundation in October 1980, to operate the magazine. On Monday it announced the transfer of ownership.

The MacArthur foundation gave the new foundation \$1.5 million, while an additional \$1.5 million was a gift from the Atlantic Richfield Corp.

When purchased by the MacArthur foundation, Harper's, the oldest continuously published magazine in the United States, had not made a profit since 1967.

In ending the state of emergency, Gen. Siad Barre appeared to demonstrate that he is fully in control of the country despite recent reports of unrest in the north and hit-and-run raids by anti-government guerrillas.

Some diplomats in Nairobi linked the return to normal rule with the president's coming visit to the United States, which has been allied with Somalia since the government there broke with the Soviet Union in 1977.

The Somalis news agency announced on the reshuffle made no mention of where the 20 ministers who lost their posts had been moved.

Senior Somali diplomats in Nairobi said the end of emergency rule was designed to hasten the relaxation of tension in a country which sees itself in an undecided state of war with Ethiopia, al-

though full-scale fighting ended four years ago.

Closely allied to the Soviet Union since Gen. Siad Barre took power, Somalia turned to the United States when the Kremlin switched sides halfway through the Ethiopia-Somali war over the Ogaden Desert.

On Aug. 22, 1980, Somalia and the United States signed an agreement that granted the United States access to air and naval facilities on the Gulf of Aden in return for radar and anti-aircraft equipment worth \$45 million in military credits.

But to date none of the equipment has been delivered and, according to Western diplomats, one of the reasons for the delay was U.S. doubts over the stability of Somalia.

Diplomatic sources in Nairobi attached importance to the return to the Defense Ministry of Gen. Mohammed Ali Samantar, a widely shunned aside in favor of a member of Gen. Siad Barre's own clan.

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Nigerian Strike Cuts Water Supply; Air Workers Also Said to Walk Out

Reuters

one of the world's major oil producers, had to close because they did not have standby generators to supply electricity for fuel pumps.

The management of the National Electric Power Authority was due to meet union leaders and members of the House of Representatives committee on labor Tuesday, but informed sources said there was no immediate likelihood of an end to the strike over pay and the issue of government control.

On the air traffic controllers' action, Lagos radio said all flights by Nigerian Airways were suspended "as a result of the sudden refusal of the air traffic controllers to perform their normal duties." It gave no further details.

The government has told power authority workers to return to work or face possible dismissal and prosecution. It has implied that a union demand for a month's salary as an annual bonus was the workers' only grievance.

But diplomatic sources said a

cause of the strike was a report published last week by a government commission on state companies, which had not been accepted by the union because its workers were seeking autonomous status for the power authority and a salary and grading structure separate from that of other government employees.

According to the proposal, workers reaching age 58 would have the option of staying on the job or retiring with 68 percent of their most recent net income. Ordinarily, West German men retire at 65 and women at 63.

According to the proposal, workers reaching age 58 would have the option of staying on the job or retiring with 68 percent of their most recent net income. Ordinarily, West German men retire at 65 and women at 63.

The issue involves the standard to be required for criminal prosecutions of journalists and other outsiders who disclose information that serves to identify a "covert agent."

The Senate Judiciary Committee narrowly voted last fall to make criminal only those disclosures made "with the intent to impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States by the fact of identification and exposure."

But Sen. John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, has been pressing, with CIA support, for a broader rule, allowing prosecutions of disclosures made "with reason to believe that such activities would impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States."

"This is not a matter of semantics," Sen. Biden protested. Journalists, he said, "are not ready to throw themselves on a sword. They are as cowardly as the rest of us. This Chafee amendment will have a chilling effect, and that is not good for America."

Sen. S. I. Hayakawa, Republican of California, suggested that Sen. Biden forgo any talk about semantics.

"Leave that determination to me," he advised Sen. Biden. "I have written five books about the subject."

Sen. Biden said that reminded him of the old saw about wars being too important to be left to the generals.

"Maybe semantics is too important to leave to people who write books about it," he told Sen. Hayakawa.

Sen. Chafee reportedly is confident of 44 votes for his amendment and thinks he can win over enough undecided senators to put it across. A recent count for the other side showed 41 favoring a criminal intent standard, 36 for Sen. Chafee and more than 20 undecided, although more of the undecideds were counted as leaning to Sen. Chafee.

Leading off a debate Monday, Sen. John P. East, Republican of North Carolina, praised Sen. Chafee's proposal as "good... solid... constitutional language" that at the same time would enable prosecutors to fend off claims of a "noble" purpose on the part of defense lawyers.

"We ought to err on the side of protecting these gentlemen, in the intelligence agencies, and protecting the national security interest," Sen. East declared. "Whatever the intrusions on constitutional rights here, they are modest and gentle."

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, contended, how-

U.S. Suggests Arms Sales Hinge On Jordan Reassessing Soviet Pact

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has suggested that the administration's response to any Jordanian request for purchases of advanced weapons would depend on whether Jordan reconsidered its military supply arrangement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Weinberger told reporters Monday that, before responding to a request for new arms from King Hussein, he wanted to see "what effect it would have on their very unfortunate policy of feeling that they had to acquire Soviet arms."

King Hussein has concluded an agreement to buy Soviet anti-aircraft missiles and has said that he would not cancel it. But Mr. Weinberger, who has said he was more worried about Soviet advisers and influence in Jordan than the missiles themselves, declared Monday that he thought the Jordanian-Soviet agreement is "very unfortunate for the whole Middle East and specifically Israel."

"Very Dangerous"

"I think it is very dangerous to have that kind of influence extended into the Middle East at all," he said.

During his recent visit to Jordan, Mr. Weinberger expressed dismay that Washington's ban on selling mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan had led that nation to buy arms from the Soviet Union. He tried to persuade King Hussein not to charge with the nine other murders investigated by the task force. Mr. Williams was not charged with the killing of two victims.

Congress has forbidden the sale of mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan out of fear that they would threaten Israel. But congressional officials said that opposition might point to a defeat for Soviet influence.

The Soviet Union already has military relationships developed primarily through arms sales, with Jordan's neighbors, Syria and Iraq. The relationship with Iraq has been reported to be declining, however, as Moscow has quietly sought to gain influence with Iraq's enemy, Iran.

Computer-Processed Data

Almost 200,000 bits of information were fed into computer terminals in the downtown headquarters, a converted car dealership. The phones once rang off the hook with tipsters reporting sightings of "the snatcher."

The walls are bare now, save for an area map and a motto — "In God We Trust, All Others We Polygraph." The phones ceased jangling — and the string of similar killings stopped — soon after Mr. Williams was stopped for questioning last May 22, when he drove across a bridge over the Chattahoochee River.

Two days later, the body of Nathaniel Cater, 27, washed up downstream, near the spot where the body of Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, was fished from the river a month earlier. Mr. Williams was convicted

of those murders by a jury of eight blacks and four whites, who deliberated for 12 hours over a two-day period.

Those murders were investigated by the special task force, set up in the summer of 1980. They were part of a string of slayings of young blacks that terrorized the city for a 22-month period beginning in July, 1979.

Circumstantial Evidence Now officials say they can link 11 additional victims to 21 others, 20 of whom were on the list. Evidence from the murder of the 21st victim was introduced at the trial, as was evidence from nine other murders investigated by the task force. Mr. Williams was not charged with the nine others.

Fulton County District Attorney Lewis Slaton said he doubted the evidence was sufficient to win additional convictions.

Mr. Brown said the files on the remaining cases were being reviewed to turn to county police for further investigation. Those include the only two female victims, Angel Lanier, 12, and Latonya Wilson, 8. Still open, too, is the case of 10-year-old Darren Glass, whose body has never been found.

Several mothers of victims have voiced anger at the closing of the task force, and many citizens have expressed doubts of Mr. Williams' guilt. Mr. Brown admonished them to "look at the trial and the verdict of the jury."

Australian Newsman Is Expelled by Uganda

Reuters

NAIROBI — The Ugandan government has expelled the last Western correspondent based in Kampala, Australia, Trent O'Keefe, ordering him to leave the country immediately.

Mr. O'Keefe, 27, who was expelled Monday, was the last of a series of Western correspondents expelled by the government of President Milton Obote, which has been irritated by what it regards as hostile Western reporting about Uganda. Mr. O'Keefe worked as a correspondent for several major Western news organizations, including Reuters and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

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'Gallipoli': Idealism Under Fire

By Thomas Quinn Curran
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Peter Weir, whose "Picnic at Hanging Rock" revolving about the unsolved disappearance of a young woman at a 1900 finishing school, disclosed an uncommon knack for period recreation.

Seasoned Performers Analyze Stage Fright

By Susan Heilner Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Turbulent stomach, shaky hands, parched throat, wobbly knees, accelerated heartbeat, sweaty palms. The symptoms are familiar to people in love, students before exams, lawyers in courtrooms, athletes before a contest. But performers must confront them night after night, as the first step in building the complex relationship between artist and audience.

Stage fright, as the symptoms are commonly called, is basically the fear of not living up to the audience's expectations. "Are they going to be able to portray the character?" Dr. Alexander Thomas, a professor of psychiatry at New York University Medical Center, says of actors. "Fear of exposure, of risk-taking," says Gerald Freedman, the Broadway director. "Anyone who puts himself on the line as a performer wants to be loved for his expertise in his craft," says Paul Soter, a tenor.

In order to establish rapport with the audience the performer must first get on stage. "Nervousness belongs to performing," writes Seymour Bernstein in "With Your Own Two Hands," a primer for pianists. "It plagues almost everyone who performs and it can in some cases reach appalling dimensions." Bernstein, himself a pianist, cites such sufferers as Arthur Rubinstein and the late Gregor Piatigorsky. "Moreover, the wondrous playing of such artists derives more from their ability to channel their nervous energy than from the measures they take to allay its effects," Bernstein says.

Combatting Jitters

Performers themselves tell grim tales of pre-performance jitters and how they assuage them. "I combat it by rational and non-rational means," says Michael Tilson Thomas, the conductor. "Rational — I go through the details of a piece. Nonrational — I touch a pin my grandmother gave me." Benny Goodman does "a sort of meditation," he says. "Also, stage fright diminishes once you go on."

Getty Art Museum To Get \$1 Billion Left by Tycoon

LOS ANGELES — The J. Paul Getty Museum here is to receive an endowment of \$1 billion from the late oil tycoon's estate, a Getty spokesman said Tuesday.

Harold Williams, the museum foundation's chief executive officer, said all legal and tax obstacles to the estate had now been resolved.

When he died at 83 in 1976, Getty left a will giving a large portion of his wealth to the museum. But the money was tied up in the courts while his son, Ronald, and eldest granddaughter, Anna Catherine, contested the will.

Barbara Bink, speaking for the museum, said the \$1 billion meant it had twice as much money at its disposal as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

She said Getty bequeathed \$700 million in stock to the museum, built on a hillside overlooking the Pacific Ocean, but the stock had appreciated since his death.

The museum already has one of the world's finest collections of Greek and Roman antiquities in addition to paintings by European masters and French decorative art.

Williams said "some of the money will be used to enhance the collection, and a significant portion to enhance the visual arts field in broad terms."

Florida's Dali Museum

By Orval Jackson
United Press International

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — Cleveland industrialist A. Reynolds Morse's insistence that his art collection remain intact and the enthusiastic action of local and state officials has given birth to the Salvador Dali Museum, which will be dedicated here Sunday.

The new museum will house the largest single collection in the world of the works of the Spanish Surrealist. The collection, appraised in 1980 at \$35 million, includes 93 oil paintings, plus watercolors, drawings, graphics, sculptures, etchings on glass and a library of about 5,000 books, periodicals, documents and films by and about the artist.

Morse and his wife, Eleanor, have been collecting Dali works since 1942. They became close friends of Dali and his wife, Gala, and they are among the few people Dali has invited into his home overlooking the Mediterranean at Port Ligat, Spain.

The Morses have housed their Dali collection since 1971 in a wing of their office building in Cleveland. They began searching in 1979 for a permanent home for the collection. They received several offers but the insistence by Morse that none of the items be sold and that all be kept in one place ruled out most.

Two early candidates were the state of Colorado, Morse's home state, and the Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas. Then a group of St. Petersburg residents began a drive to bring the collection to Florida. With the support of local and state officials, the group came up with a site adjacent to the local campus of the University of South Florida.

The museum is a renovated warehouse on property donated by the city, adjacent to Poynter Park donated to the city by Nelson Poynter, late publisher of the St. Petersburg Times and Evening Independent. Initial funding included a \$2-million grant from the state.

The museum will be supported by two incorporated charitable foundations — the Dali Foundation, which will handle conservation and operation of the museum, and the Dali Institute, responsible for funding and development.

The museum has 10,000 square feet of display space and will serve as both a cultural and educational institution offering rotating exhibitions from the collection, as well as speakers and a film series on Dali and Surrealism.

There will be a private dedication Sunday, with additional private showings Monday and Tuesday before the museum opens to the public on March 10. Neither Dali, 77, nor his wife Gala, 88, will be able to attend the dedication for reasons of health, a spokeswoman for the museum said.



Mel Gibson, Mark Lee in "Gallipoli."

ation and macabre innuendo, has broadened his scope in "Gallipoli," which opens here March 10.

Operating on a canvas of heroic proportions, he has sought to reproduce the battle waged in 1915 at a Turkish peninsula outpost when 35,000 Australian and New Zealand soldiers were ordered to participate in the vain Allied attempt to control the Dardanelles.

The campaign resulted in defeat and colossal slaughter, and Weir has staged the gigantic dance of death engrossingly and is deserving of full marks for technical expertise. His objective, however, was not solely to produce a spectacular epic of a disaster of the Great War. Behind the dark page of history he has animated on the screen, he had another story to tell, and that story which he obviously designed as the core of his film he has managed less adroitly.

His scenario recounts the initial meeting of two Australian youths at a track event in their homeland — the younger of the pair is training as a long-distance runner — and of their subsequent reunion when they are under arms and plunged into the inferno of Gallipoli. Both are fired with a touching idealism that even the fury of the carnage and the ever-present fear of death fails to extinguish.

Like love, stage fright can combine both elements — anxiety from feeling vulnerable and exposed, and heightened tension in anticipation of a pleasurable experience.

"The pleasure I get from performing far outweighs the fright," Spero says.

Once on stage, most performers seek close communication with audiences. "The pressure of the audience is much more terrific than anyone can appreciate," said the late Lee Strasberg, the founder of the Actors Studio. "The audience becomes a partner."

"The actor is seeking that the audience be responsive and appreciative and vibrate in time with him," Dr. Thomas says. "That the actor is portraying someone doesn't allay stage fright. For most actors, the mask doesn't protect," Freedman says.

Musicians, singers and dancers have different challenges. "You must acknowledge the audience as you are in real life — the actor doesn't have this," Michael Tilson Thomas says. "We have to say, 'Hi!'"

"Singers are the only ones to look you right in the eye, using language and forcing the audience as themselves," Spero says. Instrumentalists, he says, have their instruments to cling to. Dancers seem the least afflicted with stage fright and with establishing audience rapport, the former perhaps because most dancers have been performing since childhood, and the latter because they communicate primarily through movement.

Sensitivity to Audiences

All performers say they are ultrasensitive to audience response. "In some actors, good audience response stimulates a better performance," Dr. Thomas says. "Actors know when the audience is with them," Freedman says. "There is a solid wave of feeling. Actors can manipulate the audience by lengthening or shortening a pause for comic or dramatic effect."

Even with his back to the audience, Michael Tilson Thomas says he can feel the vibrations. "When you're doing a symphony it's like a horse race and you sense where you are and whether you have to put some steam on," he says.

On the other hand, some actors resent their dependence on the audience. "They need to be actors but are hostile to audiences," Freedman says. "This hostility alienates, but can be exciting — an element of danger."

Most actors, however, are seeking appreciation and approval. Recently, Freedman auditioned 700 people for his new musical, "Mahalia." "In an audition situation you're winning the most direct approval possible," he says, "because if you're liked you've got the job."

Nevertheless, performers are only as good as their last show. "Each time they go on stage they have to sell themselves all over again," Dr. Thomas says. "This haunts performers and increases insecurity and anxiety."

Yet, like being in love, the artist-audience embrace can bring instant gratification. "The actor manipulates the audience by being aware of it, and responding to it as you do a partner," Strasberg says. "It sounds like a human relationship and that's exactly what it is."

It is heartening to spy a new talent on the cosmic horizon in Francis Perrin. Perrin is known to French theatergoers and for tiny bits he has done before the cameras, but he now receives top-billing in "Tete à Claque" which he has directed himself. He deserves better material and might have written some himself for he is an inventive artist as his performances on the stage have attested.

His platform for operations here is based on an Alex Varoux novel, and he is called upon to impersonate a pop music composer who is bedeviled by the wacky daughter of a millionaire. She leads him a fairly merry chase, ducking him in a sea of troubles, but one suspects that Perrin could have devised a more hilarious plot. He enlivens the proceedings entertainingly and for that we are grateful, for this fragile farce requires all the aid it can muster. His companions — Fanny Cottençon, Antoine Bessis, Jacques François, Michel Basquet and Ferdinand Guiot are all top-drawer, but have very little to do. Perrin, not the film, is the thing.

The Last Foreign Jews in China

By Liu Hsiung Shing
The Associated Press

HARBIN, CHINA — During the Cultural Revolution in the mid-1960s, Hannah Agre snuffed her wooden Star of David deep inside her thin mattress so the Chinese Red Guards wouldn't find it. They would have smashed her heirloom brass bed, too, but they didn't know it was made by Russian Jews.

The 73-year-old woman and the Star of David that hangs in her tiny room are relics of a flourishing community of 10,000 Russian Jews in what once was called the "Moscow of the East."

Agre is said to be the last Jew in Harbin, a city of 2.2 million in northeast China about 350 miles southwest of the Soviet Asian border. She is one of the two known surviving foreign Jews in China. The other is Max Lebowitch, 75, a Polish Jew in Shanghai. Official Chinese publications say there are 500 to 1,000 Chinese who are Jews. The publications claim, however, they no longer are practicing Jews.

"I am a Harbinian and I have lived in this very room for 36 years," Agre said in a recent interview, speaking in Russian and Yiddish. "But I am a Russian Jew and my heart goes to Mother Russia."

As for Israel, she is not interested. "I don't want to go there. Israel can do without me," she said.

For Agre, stooped, haggard and nearly toothless, life revolves around food, visions of herring and potatoes.

"Please buy me black bread, buy me herring, buy me potatoes and tomatoes in oil," she pleads. "I can't help talking so much about food. I am so old, I may die tomorrow."

As an old Russian Jew who never learned Chinese, Hannah Agre is specially isolated in a country which regards the Soviet Union as its No. 1 adversary.

"My soul is so unhappy — I could write a book about my sufferings," she said.

She is one of about 55 Soviet citizens in Heilongjiang province, 43 of them in Harbin, according to provincial officials. The number of Soviet nationals in China is not known.

In Harbin some Chinese contemptuously call the

few remaining Soviet citizens *lao mao tze* — old hairy boys — because of their beards. One Chinese woman says her Chinese neighbors won't allow their children to play with hers.

Agre lives in a cramped, second-story room in an old synagogue converted to apartments and offices for the Xunhu district prosecutor and tax bureau.

Across the street stands another brownstone synagogue, now a hotel for police dignitaries and a recreation center for policemen. A sign has replaced the Star of David over the entrance and it hails the police precinct as a "Pioneer Unit of the Patriotic Sanitation Campaign."

Down the street once thronged with Jewish traders is the former Jewish old-age home. It was occupied by the army during the Cultural Revolution and now is a hospital for Chinese truck drivers. The Star of David over the door has been painted over in white but it still shows through.

Agre was born in Harbin when the Russian railroad barons built the tracks linking Siberia with Vladivostok. Her mother was born in Toush, Siberia. Her father was a Ukrainian Jew from Noghin who worked on the railroad.

House Was Confiscated

She once owned a house, but it was confiscated by the Chinese government during the land reform of the early 1950s. Now she lives alone in a room where the heating pipes are ice cold in the winter and she burns coal for slight warmth. Each night she retires at 6 p.m. to her old brass bed.

Many years ago she divorced her husband, a Russian sea captain. Her brothers and sisters have died.

Two years ago her old Tatar servant died and his nearby room has been sealed off according to custom with a strip of white paper. Inside are stacks of dusty records of Jews who lived in Harbin.

Agre receives 25 yuan (\$16) a month from a Hong Kong Jewish charity and says the Chinese government doesn't give her financial help. A provincial official said, however, that the government pays 30 yuan (\$2) a month to all the old Russians here.

"We do not mistreat them just because the Soviet Union is anti-China," he said. "This is a humanitarian issue."

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

W. German-Led Group Alters China Steel Pact

Reuters

PEKING — A West German-led consortium has signed an amended agreement for the supply to China of a \$460-million steel mill for the troubled Baoshan complex near Shanghai.

Under the amendment, SMS Schleemann-Siemag will postpone delivery of equipment for the cold strip rolling mill by three years, the government news agency said Monday. Even after delivery, the equipment may be stored for as long as two years before being assembled, the news agency said.

China asked a year ago for a suspension of the rolling mill as part of an economic retrenchment program.

WestLB Expects Higher 1982 Operating Net

Reuters

DUESSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank expects operating profit to improve this year after falling 30 percent in 1981 to a provisional 150 million Deutsche marks. Managing Board Chairman Friedel Neuer told a news conference Tuesday. He gave no figures for operating or final profit.

He said past commitments to long-term, fixed-rate lending continued to strain the bank's finances, as loans had to be refinanced through more expensive short-term borrowing. The volume of mismatched maturities has shrunk to under 9 billion DM from 10.8 billion DM early last year, but their cost to the bank had risen due to higher interest rates, he added.

GE Granted Right to Make and Sell VW Robots

Reuters

WOLFSBURG — Volkswagenwerke said it had concluded a licensing agreement that will permit General Electric to manufacture and sell VW industrial robots, principally in North America.

Under the five-year agreement, VW will start supplying GE immediately with industrial robots and parts. The accord sets no limit on the number of robots to be delivered.

VW, which has been making robots for its own needs since 1972, said it hopes to benefit in the years ahead from the expertise that GE will acquire in robot technology.

Daimler, 2 Swiss Firms Form Truck Venture

Reuters

ZURICH — Swiss truck manufacturer Adolph Saurer said Tuesday that it agreed to form a company with Daimler-Benz and Oerlikon-Buehrle Holding to build trucks and buses in Arbon, Switzerland.

Daimler-Benz will take a 40-percent stake. Saurer and Oerlikon-Buehrle's holdings were not disclosed.

The new company will assemble vehicles under the Mercedes-Benz, Saurer and FBW names for the Swiss market and for export, using Mercedes-Benz parts. FBW buses are produced by FBW Fahrzeug, a company owned by Oerlikon-Buehrle and Daimler-Benz.

Braniff to Withhold Half of Employees' Salaries

Reuters

DALLAS — Braniff International said Monday it will pay its 9,500 employees only half their salaries this week to create additional cash for the ailing airline.

Braniff President Howard Putnam said the withholding of wages for one week will mean \$8 million in additional cash for the airline. The money will be repaid later, he said. Braniff recently announced a loss of \$161.1 million for 1981.

Romania Asks Rescheduling Of Commercial Debt to West

By Stephen Jukes

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Romania's Foreign Trade Bank has asked Western banks to reschedule 80 percent of its commercial debt due from 1981 and falling due in 1982, banking sources said Tuesday.

In a telex to the Western banks, the Foreign Trade Bank made clear that it is seeking a similar rescheduling on government-to-government and government-backed credits.

The telex, sent to a wide circle of Western banks, said: "To facilitate equality of treatment for all Romania's creditors we have decided that pending resolution of the proposed restructuring we shall not make further payments to our creditors in respect of debts which are proposed to form part of the restructuring."

The telex did not mention how much debt is due. However, bankers estimate that arrears on all debt to the West, including supplier credits, total roughly \$1.2 billion from 1981, with a further \$1.8 billion falling due this year.

The Romanians proposed rescheduling the debt over 6½ years at a rate of interest set at 1½ percentage points over the London interbank offered rate, which currently is about 15½ percent, with a three-year grace period on principal repayments.

The remaining 20 percent of the principal and interest on it would continue to be paid. The bank said the only exception to its request for rescheduling will be for credits granted to Romania after its telex, dated March 1, banking sources said.

The Romanian bank stressed that it will continue to meet obliga-

Fails to Honor Spot Deals

ZURICH (Reuters) — Romania failed to honor a number of spot foreign exchange contracts in recent days, said Franz Galikir, general manager of Swiss Bank Corp.

Answering questions at a press conference, he said his bank would refuse to agree to any rescheduling of Romanian debt until these amounts are paid.

Mr. Galikir accused the Romanians of using "Wild West methods" and said their behavior was unacceptable.

SBC is still owed about \$10 million on outstanding spot foreign exchange transactions, and other major Swiss and foreign banks have had similar experiences, he said. "We gave them the Swiss francs on one day, and did not get the promised dollars the next," he said.

Poland has been able to secure a bank agreement to reschedule 95 percent of its commercial-debt principal due in the last three quarters of 1981, while the Romanian restructuring proposal calls for only 80 percent.

The maturity of the proposed Romanian agreement, 6½ years, compares with seven offered to the Poles.

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Poland, meanwhile, still owes \$75 million of interest on its 1981 debt, and a rescheduling agreement is unlikely to be signed before the beginning of next month, SBC general manager Francis Christie said. A date for the signing will be set only once all the interest has been paid to the SBI banks involved in the rescheduling, he told a press conference.

The Polish side originally said it would make all the interest payments by Feb. 15 and proposed March 4 as the signing day.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain / Netherlands

Unilever

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| 1st Qtr. | 1981 | 1980 |
| Revenue..... | 2,960 | 2,707 |
| Profits..... | 712 | 722 |
| Per Share (?) | 0.1977 | 0.1784 |
| Per Share (2) | 0.65 | 0.56 |
| Years..... | 1981 | 1980 |
| Revenue..... | 11,209 | 10,150 |
| Profits..... | 3,902 | 2,867 |
| Per Share (1) | 0.8904 | 0.7341 |
| Per Share (2) | 3.036 | 2.547 |

1: Unilever plc in Sterling; 2: Unilever in guilders. All other results in Sterling.

Canada

Bank of Nova Scotia

| | | |
|----------------|------|------|
| 1st Qtr. | 1981 | 1980 |
| Revenue..... | 634 | 612 |
| Profits..... | 1.37 | 1.22 |
| Per Share..... | 1.18 | 1.18 |

Husky Oil

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| Year | 1981 | 1980 |
| Revenue..... | 1,510 | 1,280 |
| Profits..... | 43.6 | 92.1 |
| Per Share..... | 0.56 | 0.74 |

Switzerland

Swiss Bank Corp.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Year | 1981 | 1980 |
| Balance Sheet ... | 67,552 | 74,120 |
| Profits..... | 321.7 | 286.7 |

United States

Stevens (U.P.)

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1st Qtr. | 1981 | 1980 |
| Revenue..... | 623.3 | 451.3 |
| Profits..... | 2.13 | 2.55 |
| Per Share..... | 0.15 | 0.18 |

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Hitachi to Provide Chip Technology to Hewlett-Packard

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

and Nippon Electric hold more than 70 percent of the market for 64K RAMs.

The deal was struck at Hewlett-Packard's request, made initially last summer, according to Manabu Kuwae, a spokesman for Hitachi. In its statement, Hitachi said that the request was accepted with an eye toward "building up friendly relations between the enterprises of the two countries."

After the announcement, Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said the agreement "represents a growing view in the Japanese quarters concerned that it is important for Japanese and U.S. semiconductor manufacturers to enhance co-operation" through cooperative activity.

Under the terms of the basic agreement, Hitachi will supply Hewlett-Packard with vital photolithographic "masks" for placing the microscopic grid of the 64K RAM on a slice of silicon.

Hitachi may also sell production equipment to Hewlett-Packard and send engineers to advise the U.S. company on buying 64K memories from Hitachi since

production of 64K memories. Certain other details, including how much Hewlett-Packard will pay Hitachi, also remain to be worked out.

Hitachi will be the first Japanese semiconductor maker to provide a U.S. company with production technology for the 64K RAM.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry encouraged the deal. MITI has been advising Hitachi and other Japanese semiconductor manufacturers to respond favorably to requests from U.S. companies to share knowhow, said Ikuasuro Kashima, deputy director of MITI's Americas-Oceania division, which handles trade relations between the two countries.

But analysts and industry executives here note that Hewlett-Packard, a leading producer of minicomputers and electronic equipment, is more of a user of semiconductors than a supplier. Hewlett-Packard has been buying 64K memories from Hitachi since

the Japanese company began commercial production of them last spring.

Accordingly, Hitachi is seen as firming up its link with a favored customer, instead of lending a helping hand to a competitor, some analysts say. "Japanese companies are increasingly trying to develop closer relationships with customers in the United States," said Hisamitsu Sawa, a director of Bachs Halsey Stuart Shields, said, "and this deal is a big step in that direction for Hitachi."

"You'll notice that Hitachi isn't providing its technology to Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor or other real competitors," said an executive with a U.S. company's subsidiary.

A second competitor said that it is likely that in return for its knowhow, Hitachi has received some assurance that, through direct sales or licensed production, it will supply a growing share of Hewlett-Packard's semiconductor needs.

Volcker Says Deficits Pose Threat to Expected Upturn

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — There are "strong reasons to expect a cyclical upturn later this year" in the U.S. economy, Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker said Tuesday. But he cautioned there remained some doubt about whether the recovery could be sustained.

While dismissing some analysts' suggestions that there is a risk of depression, the Fed chief told the Senate Budget Committee that another surge in interest rates brought on by businessmen's anxiety over large budget deficits could abort the recovery. He said high interest rates are the "single most important hazard."

One possible use of gallium arsenide components is in electron-television tuners that can hop from channel to another without a need to click mechanically through each of the channels in between.

7 Times Faster

Bell Laboratories is also looking at gallium arsenide circuitry for its fiber-optics circuits. It already uses the compound in some microwave applications.

However, the California Occupational Health and Safety Administration has recommended a study on the possible cancer-causing properties of gallium arsenide and related materials, and the substance remains far more expensive than silicon, which costs less than 10 cents a gram (\$2.43 an ounce).

Gallium alone costs about 50 cents a gram. Mr. Adams said, while arsenic costs 10 cents a gram.

"A rule that I like to follow is that any time gallium arsenide has to compete with silicon, we quite likely will lose," Mr. Adams said.

Right now there is a lot of interest in gallium-arsenide integrated circuits because of this speed enhancement," Mr. Adams said. "You can push silicon into the low-gigahertz range, but it is very difficult."

U.S. Official's Role in Case Against IBM Is Questioned

United Press International

NEW YORK — The judge who presided at the trial of the U.S. antitrust suit against International Business Machines disclosed Tuesday that a top Justice Department official involved in the action failed to disclose that he had been a consultant for IBM.

Judge David Edelstein of the U.S. District Court in Manhattan called for a congressional investigation to determine whether the role of the official, William F. Baxter, was proper and in the best interest of the public. Mr. Baxter heads the Justice Department's antitrust division, which agreed to end the suit in January.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month Stock | | S. Ykl. P/E | | Close | | Prev. | | Open | |
|----------------|------|-------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| High | Low | Div. | In | 100s | High | Low | Quot. | Class | Open |
| 1754 | 446 | AAR | — | 55 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 58 | 3316 | ACF | 2.75 | 74 | 7 | 153 | 365 | 356 | 356+ + 16 |
| 205 | 1856 | AMF | 1.25 | 24 | 19 | 753 | 194 | 188 | 186+ + 16 |
| 1420 | 116 | AM Int'l | — | 2978 | 14 | 474 | 14 | 14 | 14+ + 16 |
| 270 | 34 | API | — | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4+ + 16 |
| 374 | 2024 | ARA | 2 | 81 | 7 | 124 | 242 | 242 | 242+ + 16 |
| 559 | 325 | ASA | .45 | 12 | 365 | 254 | 325 | 226 | 226+ + 16 |
| 347 | 1112 | AVX | 1.50 | 15 | 10 | 250 | 174 | 174 | 174+ + 16 |
| 2214 | 2346 | AWFLD | — | 25 | 14 | 753 | 214 | 214 | 214+ + 16 |
| 2015 | 1716 | ATACR | 1.45 | 42 | 8 | 99 | 214 | 214 | 214+ + 16 |
| 591 | 85 | ATCNE | 1.00 | 29 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 8+ + 16 |
| 1574 | 4 | ATDMS | .24 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2+ + 16 |
| 1574 | 124 | ADEx | 2.25 | 25 | 17 | 56 | 24 | 24 | 24+ + 16 |
| 775 | 120 | AEI | 2.00 | 25 | 17 | 56 | 24 | 24 | 24+ + 16 |
| 31 | 14 | AEWD | — | 20 | 12 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 10+ + 16 |
| 474 | 234 | AerchL | 2.50 | 14 | 8 | 1027 | 449 | 449 | 449+ + 16 |
| 21 | 55 | Alarms | 1.20 | 10 | 7 | 105 | 114 | 114 | 114+ + 16 |
| 494 | 21 | Alisan | — | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24+ + 16 |
| 485 | 31 | AlPrd | .80 | 25 | 7 | 265 | 224 | 224 | 224+ + 16 |
| 1219 | 75 | AlPrdFr | .40 | 62 | 13 | 22 | 48 | 48 | 48+ + 16 |
| 1575 | 914 | Arizona | .80 | 78 | 11 | 42 | 104 | 104 | 104+ + 16 |
| 2214 | 155 | AlMee | .11 | 14 | 10 | 250 | 246 | 246 | 246+ + 16 |
| 2716 | 214 | AlnP | 1.12 | 14 | 10 | 250 | 246 | 246 | 246+ + 16 |
| 676 | 575 | AlnP | def. off. | 15 | 4 | 5 | 54 | 54 | 54+ + 16 |
| 61 | 53 | AlnP | pf .9 | 16 | 10 | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55+ + 16 |
| 6515 | 55 | AlnP | pf 2.44 | 16 | 10 | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55+ + 16 |
| 5052 | 46 | AlnP | pf 8.16 | 16 | 10 | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55+ + 16 |
| 16 | 131 | Alresco | 1.60 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14+ + 16 |
| 332 | 122 | AlskIm | .48 | 42 | 4 | 265 | 129 | 129 | 129+ + 16 |
| 365 | 228 | Albany | 1.20 | 25 | 16 | 65 | 24 | 24 | 24+ + 16 |
| 1614 | 746 | Albert | .50 | 25 | 16 | 65 | 24 | 24 | 24+ + 16 |
| 2076 | 2178 | Alcan | — | 25 | 16 | 65 | 24 | 24 | 24+ + 16 |
| 45 | 1894 | Alcan | 1.00 | 100 | 25 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 224 | 1500 | AlcanG | \$1.00 | 52 | 7 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 1854 | 254 | AlcanAL | 11.34 | 44 | 11 | 123 | 50 | 50 | 50+ + 16 |
| 776 | 776 | Alcan | — | 25 | 16 | 65 | 24 | 24 | 24+ + 16 |
| 574 | 276 | AlCo | — | 21 | 8 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40+ + 16 |
| 2204 | 174 | AlCo | pf 2.54 | 15 | 8 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100+ + 16 |
| 5576 | 2576 | AlCo | 1.40 | 55 | 4 | 71 | 250 | 250 | 250+ + 16 |
| 1616 | 1494 | Algin | pf 2.19 | 14 | 10 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150+ + 16 |
| 77 | 776 | Algi | pf CT1.25 | 15 | 5 | 65 | 72 | 72 | 72+ + 16 |
| 1854 | 152 | AligPw | 2.16 | 12 | 6 | 1130 | 184 | 184 | 184+ + 16 |
| 221 | 125 | AligPw | 1 | 73 | 7 | 35 | 124 | 124 | 124+ + 16 |
| 5976 | 2676 | AligPw | 2.40 | 64 | 4 | 1440 | 320 | 320 | 320+ + 16 |
| 2414 | 46 | AligCo | pf 1.74 | 14 | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84+ + 16 |
| 96 | 835 | AligCo | pf 1.12 | 14 | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84+ + 16 |
| 2495 | 152 | Alind | 1 | 42 | 8 | 51 | 238 | 238 | 238+ + 16 |
| 11 | 7 | AlInd | pf 2.30 | 23 | 17 | 75 | 26 | 26 | 26+ + 16 |
| 1914 | 2164 | AlInd | 1.20 | 61 | 6 | 431 | 150 | 150 | 150+ + 16 |
| 3236 | 123 | AlInd | 1.20 | 61 | 6 | 431 | 150 | 150 | 150+ + 16 |
| 5140 | 1414 | AlInd | pf 2.38 | 17 | 5 | 205 | 35 | 35 | 35+ + 16 |
| 2576 | 1134 | AlIndR | .50 | 22 | 12 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22+ + 16 |
| 2716 | 212 | AlInd | 1.00 | 73 | 6 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 49 | 29 | AlIndSnd | .5 | 72 | 3 | 10 | 42 | 42 | 42+ + 16 |
| 49 | 276 | Almax | 2.40 | 88 | 6 | 867 | 264 | 264 | 264+ + 16 |
| 35 | 39 | Almax | pf 3 | 85 | 6 | 867 | 264 | 264 | 264+ + 16 |
| 2574 | 168 | Almax | 1.22 | 72 | 6 | 12 | 178 | 178 | 178+ + 16 |
| 1614 | 150 | Almax | 1.00 | 72 | 6 | 12 | 178 | 178 | 178+ + 16 |
| 1614 | 736 | AlmaxG | pf 2.60 | 47 | 7 | 2025 | 75 | 75 | 75+ + 16 |
| 594 | 204 | AlmaxP | 8.10 | 24 | 34 | 373 | 416 | 416 | 416+ + 16 |
| 2196 | 9 | Almax | pf 2.18 | 61 | 21 | 373 | 125 | 125 | 125+ + 16 |
| 756 | 716 | Alair | pf 2.18 | 16 | 10 | 92 | 139 | 139 | 139+ + 16 |
| 2014 | 120 | Alair | pf 2.18 | 16 | 10 | 92 | 139 | 139 | 139+ + 16 |
| 46 | 104 | AlBkr | pf 2.75 | 85 | 6 | 474 | 474 | 474 | 474+ + 16 |
| 34 | 184 | AlBrd | pf 2.75 | 85 | 6 | 474 | 474 | 474 | 474+ + 16 |
| 2414 | 184 | AlBrd | pf 2.75 | 85 | 6 | 474 | 474 | 474 | 474+ + 16 |
| 2414 | 274 | AlBrd | 1.40 | 55 | 6 | 78 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 1614 | 165 | AlBrdPd | .50 | 42 | 6 | 67 | 120 | 120 | 120+ + 16 |
| 4514 | 256 | AlmCo | 2.70 | 52 | 7 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67+ + 16 |
| 2316 | 20 | AlCom | pf 2.80 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 1004 | 164 | AlCrtr | 2.00 | 23 | 18 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55+ + 16 |
| 3072 | 2672 | AcYon | 1.75 | 43 | 7 | 2100 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 2086 | 152 | AcYon | 1.50 | 43 | 7 | 2100 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 1554 | 152 | AcYonPw | 2.20 | 7 | 3074 | 177 | 177 | 177+ + 16 | |
| 5054 | 274 | AcYonPw | 2.20 | 43 | 7 | 1074 | 474 | 474 | 474+ + 16 |
| 10 | 7 | AcFam | .40 | 73 | 7 | 110 | 56 | 56 | 56+ + 16 |
| 4514 | 274 | AcGrc | 2.20 | 52 | 7 | 121 | 474 | 474 | 474+ + 16 |
| 17 | 156 | ACGRL | 2.00 | 23 | 18 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55+ + 16 |
| 30 | 234 | AcGrv | 1.800 | 44 | 4 | 12 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 1954 | 15 | Alhart | .72 | 41 | 8 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176+ + 16 |
| 2296 | 1376 | Alholst | 1.12 | 73 | 5 | 70 | 154 | 154 | 154+ + 16 |
| 3714 | 2814 | Alholst | 2 | 55 | 11 | 3477 | 354 | 354 | 354+ + 16 |
| 4714 | 3116 | Alholst | 1.00 | 25 | 14 | 618 | 424 | 424 | 424+ + 16 |
| 3216 | 2111 | Alholst | 1.00 | 23 | 13 | 700 | 250 | 250 | 250+ + 16 |
| 476 | 298 | Alholst | pf 2.84 | 83 | 5 | 367 | 340 | 340 | 340+ + 16 |
| 3216 | 3116 | Alholst | 1.00 | 55 | 5 | 367 | 340 | 340 | 340+ + 16 |
| 17 | 298 | Alholst | 5.00 | 73 | 5 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114+ + 16 |
| 244 | 244 | Alholst | 2.20 | 68 | 6 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61+ + 16 |
| 134 | 816 | Alholst | .38 | 29 | 10 | 1291 | 152 | 152 | 152+ + 16 |
| 32 | 211 | Alholst | .38 | 61 | 6 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61+ + 16 |
| 4014 | 354 | Alst | pf 5.51 | 15 | 5 | 37 | 364 | 364 | 364+ + 16 |
| 6112 | 504 | Alst | pf 5.40 | 68 | 6 | 5949 | 542 | 542 | 542+ + 16 |
| 4414 | 532 | Alst | pf 4 | 68 | 5 | 5949 | 542 | 542 | 542+ + 16 |
| 2574 | 274 | Alst | pf 4.64 | 68 | 5 | 5949 | 542 | 542 | 542+ + 16 |
| 3612 | 274 | Alst | pf 4.25 | 12 | 4 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 1414 | 12 | Alst | pf 4.25 | 12 | 4 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 1814 | 816 | Alst | pf 4.25 | 12 | 4 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 2316 | 1554 | Alst | pf 4.25 | 12 | 4 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 3016 | 2554 | Alst | pf 4.25 | 12 | 4 | 205 | 205 | 205 | 205+ + 16 |
| 2216 | 416 | AlstP | 1.40 | 68 | 5 | 19 | 154 | 154 | 154+ + 16 |
| 2216 | 1376 | AlstP | 1.40 | 68 | 5 | 19 | 154 | 154 | 154+ + 16 |
| 1954 | 256 | Amtrp | 1.60 | 17 | 10 | 169 | 976 | 976 | 976+ + 16 |
| 2172 | 1816 | Amtrn | n/a | 65 | 5 | 225 | 166 | 166 | 166+ + 16 |
| 2316 | 1816 | Amtrn | 1.50 | 79 | 3 | 61 | 264 | 264 | 264+ + 16 |
| 595 | 212 | Amtrn | pf 4.8 | 79 | 3 | 61 | 264 | 264 | 264+ + 16 |
| 2216 | 212 | Amtrn | pf 4.8 | 79 | 3 | 61 | 264 | 264 | 264+ + 16 |
| 1754 | 256 | Amtrn | 1.60 | 17 | 10 | 169 | 976 | 976 | 976+ + 16 |
| 2172 | 1816 | Amtrn | n/a | 65 | 5 | 225 | 166 | 166 | 166+ + 16 |
| 2316 | 1816 | Amtrn | 1.50 | 79 | 3 | 61 | 264 | 264 | 264+ + 16 |
| 595 | 212 | Amtrn | pf 4.8 | 79 | 3 | 61 | 264 | 264 | 264+ + 16 |

| Prices March 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|-------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----|----|
| Wall Street. | | Stock Market | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 Month Stock High Low Div. In | | 5 Yrd. P/E High Low | | Close Prev Chg. | | 5 Yrd. P/E High Low | | Close Prev Chg. | | 5 Yrd. P/E High Low | | Close Prev Chg. | | 5 Yrd. P/E High Low | | Close Prev Chg. | | |
| High | Low | Div. | In | High | Low | Out | Clos. | High | Low | Out | Clos. | High | Low | Out | Clos. | High | Low | |
| 71 26% GoldenU 1.49 | 28.9 144 58 | 500 | 576+12 | 174 14 | 22 | 187 | 174 | 174 14 | 142+12 | 14 | 174+14 | 174 | 174 | 14 | 174+14 | 174 | 174 | 14 |
| 72 54% BSHU pr.2.24 | 24 6 32 | 335 | 324+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 73 26% BSHU 1.58 | 24 6 32 | 335 | 324+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 74 17% BSHW 1.16 | 11 7 249 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 75 26% BSHG 2.68 | 11 7 249 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 76 20% BSHG 1.49 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 77 32% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 78 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 79 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 80 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 81 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 82 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 83 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 84 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 85 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 86 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 87 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 88 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 89 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 90 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 91 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 92 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 93 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 94 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 95 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 96 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 97 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 98 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 99 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 100 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 101 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 102 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 103 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 104 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 105 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 106 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 107 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 108 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 | 74+14 | 74 | 74 | 14 |
| 109 26% BSHC 1.37 | 14 228 | 235 | 254+12 | 10 5 24 | 24 | 74 | 74 | 74 14 | 24+12 | 14 | 74+14</td | | | | | | | |



NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BIDDING

**BID FOR SHARES OF COMPAÑIA NACIONAL DE TELEFONOS S.A.
CONATEVAL AND COMPAÑIA DE TELEFONOS DE COYHAIQUE S.A.**

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción CORFO (Development and Production Corporation) hereby invites national and international investors interested in presenting offers for the purchase of the following shares.

- **Compañía Nacional de Teléfonos S.A. CONATEVAL**
(National Telephone Co.) 4.025.564 shares (80,51%)
- **Compañía de Teléfonos de Coyhaique S.A.**
(Coyhaique Telephone Co.) (per se and in behalf
of Entel) 245.721 shares (59,93%)

Reference terms and other information is available prior payment of \$ 1.000 (chilean currency) beginning January 11, 1982 in Moneda 921 office 822, or in the Regional Offices of CORFO in Puerto Montt and Coyhaique.

The bids should be sent in duplicate, and in closed envelope addressed to Vicepresidente Ejecutivo de CORFO, Moneda 921 office 825 on April 8, 1982 at 11:00 a.m.

The bids will be opened in front of the interested parties and before the Secretary General of CORFO, who will bear witness.

**EXECUTIVE VICEPRESIDENT
CORPORACION DE FOMENTO, CHILE**

(Continued on Page 10)

J.K. Ruling Sets Stage for ACC Battle

Bell Group and Heron Pursue Film-TV Firm

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's Appeal Court has opened the way for a possible takeover battle between rival financiers for control of the British television-movie empire of Associated Communications Corp.

Lord Grade, 75, stepped down as chairman of ACC six weeks ago after the company reported heavy losses, some of which resulted from the movie flop, "Raise the Titanic."

With his fellow directors, Lord Grade arranged that Australian millionaire Robert Holmes à Court, head of the Perth-based Bell Group, should succeed him as chairman. But the three Appeal Court judges ruled Monday that the ACC arrangements were unacceptable.

The court held that the directors failed to ensure the best terms for their shareholders, noting that Mr. Holmes à Court's bid of £26 million was topped by one of £49 million from Heron International, controlled by Gerald Ronson.

The judges also allowed Mr. Heron to continue legal efforts to block the Bell Group deal.

In Perth, Mr. Holmes à Court acknowledged that "the Bell Group's bid is no longer relevant." He said it [Bell] must withdraw that bid and rethink its position," he said in a radio interview Tuesday.

On a positive note, he observed that the higher Heron bid left a Bell Group subsidiary that holds about 51 percent of ACC's non-voting shares in "a very comfortable position." The Bell subsidiary stands to post a big increase in profit if it sells its ACC stake, he said.

Mr. Holmes à Court, 44, built his fortune on a textile operation and expanded his group to include interests in transportation, engineering, oil, minerals, hotels, television and newspapers.

Mr. Ronson, 42, built up his father's small real estate business into the Heron Corp., one of Britain's biggest private companies.

France to Link Interest On Savings to Inflation

Reuters

PARIS — France plans to introduce inflation-linked savings accounts for people with low incomes, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday.

The accounts, open to about 11 million households that do not pay income tax or pay little, would offer interest equal to consumer price inflation. The spokesman said legislation on the accounts will be presented early in April.

Kuwait Resorts to Belt-Tightening as Oil Income Shrinks

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Ice-skating in a lavish air-conditioned rink has emerged as year-round fun in this desert emirate.

Such extravagance befits a country where the area around the swimming pool of a luxury hotel is air-conditioned so sunbathers stay cool while tanning, exotically designed multimillion-dollar villas sprout along palm-lined boulevards and the per capita income has jumped to more than \$20,000, about twice as much as in the United States.

Lately, however, there are stirrings of trouble in Kuwait. After years of avoiding the problems plaguing less oil-rich economies, Kuwait is facing trade deficits and significant cutbacks in government spending.

The reason is the worldwide oversupply of petroleum. Kuwait is believed to be selling only 40 percent as much oil as it did a year ago, and for \$3 a barrel less. Daily oil revenues have fallen by more than half, to about \$20 million. Kuwait has no other exports.

As a result, Western analysts predict that the emirate's trade surplus of some \$8 billion last year — representing the difference be-

tween petroleum exports valued at \$15 billion and \$7 billion of imports — will be

all its financial commitments in the near term. These include free medical care, education, heavily subsidized food, free land and interest-free loans to build houses and one of the world's largest foreign aid programs.

Kuwait, which has no tax of any kind, is giving no thought to taxing the estimated 600,000 Kuwaiti citizens or the 900,000 foreigners living in the country.

Nonetheless, Kuwait has been hit hard by its 2 to 3 million barrels a day in excess production and an industrywide tendency to dispose of inventories rather than pay the interest costs of carrying them. Although Kuwait's official production ceiling is 1.25 million barrels a day, analysts say output has fallen to about 600,000 barrels a day.

The reason is that considerably cheaper oil is available elsewhere. In particular, Iran recently slashed its price for its similar grade of heavy crude oil to \$28.30 a barrel. The price of Kuwaiti heavy crude is officially \$32.30 a barrel.

The reason is that considerably cheaper oil is available elsewhere. In particular, Iran recently slashed its price for its similar grade of heavy crude oil to \$28.30 a barrel. The price of Kuwaiti heavy crude is officially \$32.30 a barrel.

Adding to Kuwait's problems is its reputation for exceptional aggressiveness in pricing. Last year, when Saudi Arabia was selling its oil for \$32 a barrel, Kuwait's price for

similar crude was \$35.50 plus surcharges of as much as \$3 a barrel.

Kuwait's well-earned reputation for wringing the most it can from the market is based on the mechanism by which the country prices its crude oil. In what amounts to a bookkeeping transaction, Kuwait Petroleum Co., the national oil company, pays the government the official selling price for oil it buys. Then, it is able to resell the oil for a higher price by attaching surcharges or peddling the oil on the spot, or noncontract, market, it can keep its profits.

The government entity used these profits to finance its purchase of the Santa Fe International Corp. last year, and would use similarly generated funds to buy European refining properties from Gulf Oil Corp. if a deal currently being negotiated is concluded.

Kuwait thus has a built-in bias against declines in the price of oil.

For the future, Kuwaiti leaders say the country's 70 billion barrels of oil reserves will provide a steady income for at least a century, and fervently hope that the current budget strains will be temporary.

AT&T Launches Its First Eurobond Issue

Reuters

LONDON — American Telephone & Telegraph has launched its first Eurobond, a \$400-million, seven-year issue bearing an indicated coupon of 14% percent. Credit Suisse First Boston said Tuesday.

The issue has been rated triple-A by both Standard & Poor's and Moody's.

The pricing is "very, very aggressive," one dealer said, expressing a widely shared view. Recent new issues have been marketed to yield more than 15 percent. Final terms are to be set next week, but the bond is expected to be priced at par. The issue is callable in the fifth year at a premium of 1½ percent.

In New York, AT&T announced that it plans to reduce its 1982 financing plans by half a billion dollars to between \$4 billion and \$4.5 billion because of a reduction in its construction-spending program. Chairman Charles L. Brown told securities analysts that construction spending will total about \$18.3 billion rather than the \$18.9 billion estimated earlier.

Issue Was Expected

AT&T had been expected to borrow in the Eurobond market ever since it agreed in January to divest itself of its local telephone service companies, bond managers noted. The divestiture, part of the settlement of the seven-year anti-trust case filed by the U.S. government, freed AT&T to enter the lu-

cruative fields of computer and information technology.

Overall, the Eurobond market remained firm. Although the federal funds rate was firm at 14% percent Tuesday, Eurodollar deposit rates eased, with three-month money bid at 14 13/16 percent against 15 percent Monday and six-month money at 15 percent against 15 3/16 percent.

In other news, the city of Montreal floated a \$100-million, 10-year issue at par bearing a coupon of 13 1/4 percent.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the Italian state railway Ferrovie dello Stato launched a 150-million DM, five-year issue with an indicated coupon of 10% percent and an issue price of 99 1/2 to yield 10.7 percent.

U.S. May Have to Cancel a Bond Auction

Reuters

NEW YORK — The U.S. Treasury may be forced to cancel or delay an auction of 20-year bonds scheduled for late this month, sources here and in Washington say.

Congressional sources and bond market analysts say resistance in Congress to a Treasury bid to abolish a ceiling on long-term debt may block the issue. The ceiling limits Treasury bonds in private hands to \$70 billion.

The law applies to debt maturing in more than 10 years and yielding more than 4 1/4 percent. Around \$69.7 billion of such debt is estimated to be in private hands.

The Treasury generally holds a 20-year bond auction quarterly and was thought likely to increase the next sale to \$2 billion from \$1.75 billion in December.

A senior Treasury spokesman said it is seeking swift legislation to abolish the ceiling. But congress-

sional sources said that is likely to meet strong opposition.

Elliott Platt, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities in New York, said he expects the bond issue to be delayed.

In the firm's weekly Money Notes report, Mr. Platt said, "We suspect that the Treasury's request for increased authority to issue long-term debt will result in further congressional deliberation on upcoming federal budget deficits" and a delay in passage of the authority.

Extending Maturity

William Griggs and Leonard Santow, analysts at J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust, said the Treasury proposals may be opposed in Congress because of concern about the "crowding out" of other bond issuers.

The two analysts said in a weekly report that there is a strong case

for the Treasury to extend the maturity of its debt. But, they said, "that does not mean that selling close to \$5 billion of bonds every quarter, market conditions notwithstanding, is necessary or desirable."

A limit of one long-term issue a quarter may be more appropriate than a limit on the amount of debt outstanding, they suggested.

Congressional sources said the issue may be more appropriately considered with the question of raising the Treasury's total debt ceiling from the present \$1.08 trillion, a matter expected to be considered in April or May.

Noting that some prominent Treasury officials have argued that the department should not be raising money in conventional long-term bonds at high interest rates, some Wall Street analysts suggest that the Treasury might not aggressively seek to raise the \$70-billion

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|----------------|---------------|
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| PESETA (Span.) | 15.25% |
| DOLLAR (U.S.) | 17 % |
| STERLING (\$) | 15.75% |
| FRANC (French) | 9.75% |
| MARK (Deutsch) | 12.75% |
| FRANC (Swiss) | 9.5 % |

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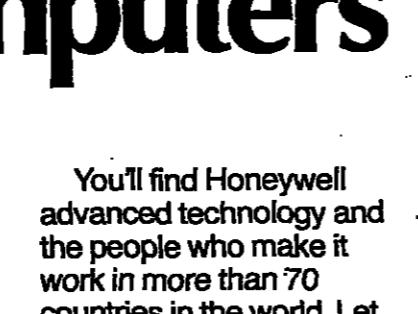
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The Luck of the Draw: Soviet Force in Poland

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the past few days, Russians have begun probing the surface of Venus and the plans of Gen. Jaruzelski, Poland's military leader. To many of us who walk closer to the common man, a third Soviet movement on Wednesday appears more poignant.

I refer to the visit of Dynamo Tbilisi to Warsaw for a European Cup Winners' Cup match which, coincidentally, represents the first overt Soviet presence in Poland since martial law was declared last December. However reluctantly we concede that sport and politics

SOCcer SCENE

are as indivisible as either is from life itself, the overriding question surely is: How will the Poles receive them?

Sobered, one would imagine and, for the safety of life, hope.

The irony is that this match was arranged by a draw — a free and amicable draw — two days before martial law began. Unlike the shambles of the World Cup draw, political ramifications were not foreseen. Fate threw this one up.

Authority subsequently did what little it can. The referee, Ulf Ericsson is from neutral Sweden, is widely experienced and, as a former ice hockey player, has a strong nerve. Nevertheless, the dilemma of where to place one's emotions might niggle at the detached neutrality of this Nordic bureaucrat.

Certainly the rest of us feel it. Which to support — Tbilisi, whose Georgians are scarcely wholehearted Russians, or Legia Warsaw, which is all too easily identified with a people's repression? Tbilisi, which plays with marvelous inventiveness and which one normally supports heart and soul, or Legia, the underdog with a more functional, anonymous team?

If idealism has a shout, Legia will have its day, winning against reason. And then Raoul, Schenck & Co. will dance their merry tune for the return match in Georgia, ultimately to carry their stylish soccer to the semifinals.

Indeed, the Cup Winners' Cup has an abundance of the flamboyant teams left in the quarterfinals of the European tournaments. In London, Tottenham Hotspur far and away the most exciting entertainers of the English season so far, will attempt to add to spectacular progress in four competitions.

Spurs, with experienced Argentinian Ardiles holding the reins and budding English playmaker Glenn Hoddle sparkling guile and improvisation, have a fascinating tussle with West German organization in the shape of Eintracht Frankfurt. The West Germans, said to be £1 million in debt, promise to shake Ardiles and Hoddle and to perplex the English with their sweeper system.

HARDEST, BUT...

Meanwhile, Frankfurt has to breach a Tottenham rear guard, marshaled by international goalkeeper Ray Clemence, that has conceded a mere 3 goals in 13 games. "The hardest draw of all," said Eintracht trainer Lothar Buchmann, adding as a man fearing bankruptcy, "but financially the most lucrative."

The Cup Winners' contest between Standard Liege and Oporto of Portugal is altogether an unpredictable pairing. The Belgian club has a cosmopolitan mix including Simon Tamaike of the Dutch East Indies, Benny Wenda of Swaziland, René Botteron of Switzerland and Arie Haan of the Netherlands. Oporto, conquerors of AS Roma, have experience and confidence.

Stronger, but not necessarily more attractive, are the remaining eight in the European Cup. Liverpool, the holder, plays the first leg at home against CSKA Sofia — a repeat of last season's quartet.

That day the Bulgarians went to Liverpool hiding behind mass defense, and Graeme Souness led a 5-0 punishment of such negative opposition. Liverpool since then suffered a loss of form that many of us, foolish doubters of that great club's phenomenal regenerative powers, thought permanent.

But the wily Liverpool management introduced two younger players, Irishman Ronnie Whelan on the left and Welshman Ian Rush at center-forward, and, fearful of losing their places, the old team of champions suddenly began running with renewed power.

Aston Villa, the other England representative, has drawn the short straw of the champions' competition — a 5,000-mile trip to Simferopol in the Crimea, where Dynamo Kiev, the almost invincible Soviet champion, has placed its "home" match.

Villa is taking its own steaks and other food. Its players have been warned about the interminable airport holdups and about the ice and snow. They say they know nothing about the Russians (if true, a quaint naivete, since just about everyone else in international soccer is familiar with the Olympic sprint speed of Oleg Blokhan and the brilliant midfield combination of Leonid Burjuk and Vladimir Besenov.)

Ingrain, say Villa's players, can be bliss. It was, apparently, when they traveled to Dynamo Berlin and won, 2-0. The Russians, of course, think otherwise.

Tough Pick

Bayern Munich, once again the Bundesliga front-runner, possesses too much craft and experience for University Craiova, although he first leg away will tread warily. And Anderlecht vs. Red Star Belgrade is like Liege-Oporto, a pairing of equals. Anderlecht's recent form is the better, but the Young Boys are always most dangerous when written off. I don't do it.

The UEFA Cup has a far differ-

ent cocktail of accomplished wealthy clubs against, in two cases, virtual novices. Gothenburg, which travels to Valencia, and Neuchatel Xamax, which plays at Hamburg, would doubtless dispute that with full-blooded Swiss pride and are out to ridicule such pronouncements. I hope they do, particularly little Xamax, which plays to crowds of 2,000 and is cunningly coached by frenchman Gilbert Gress, not to mention held together by Karl Engel, the Swiss No. 2 goalie.

Neither Real Madrid nor Kaiserslautern, which meet in Madrid, need friendly words to bolster their reputations, unlike our final pairing of Dundee United from Scotland and Radnicki Nis of Yugoslavia.

Dundee, with such aspiring youngsters as Paul Sturrock, keeps on apologizing for being in the competition, and then goes out and knocks fistfuls of goals past Monaco, Borussia Mönchengladbach and Winterthur. One has to wonder if that European competition is supposed to be a lighter, cat-and-mouse game.

Still, what do you expect from a side reared by Jim McLean, a strictly religious, nonsmoking teetotaler? "I was never suited to being a manager," says the canny Scot. "I'm not enough of a con man."

He also says that, despite all Dundee's goals, he's worried about "Radnicki Whatzitsname."

Notre Dame Copes With Unsought New Tradition — Losing

The Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — The swagger is gone, tarnished by a futile 5-6 football season. The strut has turned into a halting stumble, battered by a sub-.500 basketball season.

Welcome to the winter of discontent at the University of Notre Dame, so formidable a institution that it is an incorporated community separate from the city of South Bend and has its own postmark.

Winning has been a tradition here forever, it seems, but lately losing has become an alarmingly frequent phenomenon.

Notre Dame — where the imposing Golden Dome dominates the landscape, where the Four Horsemen ride, where Rockne coached and the Gipper played, where a national image is on the line.

There was no bowl game last season for the football team, which, under new Coach Gerry Faust, had its first losing record since 1963. There won't be any tournament for the basketball team, suffering through its worst year since the decade of Digger Phelps began with a 6-20 nightmarish 1971-72.

It is only the fourth time in the storied history of the school that both the football and basketball teams will have lost more games than they won in the same academic year.

It has been a difficult adjustment for students and alumni. The gym remains jammed for basketball games and the football stadium will be sold out as usual next season. The faithful remain faithful. There is no groundswell demanding scalps. Yet. But both Faust and Phelps know that patience is not unlimited.

At Joe's Bar, where a Notre



At Wimbledon: Tantrums, fines and membership's door barred.

Dame elf (complete with derby) hangs on the wall. Phelps got the message one night from proprietor Joe Kucharsky. "We've got a replacement for you," Kucharsky warned. "He's named Win... Winsome Soon."

The clientele at Joe's has more patience with Phelps, who's one of the family after 10 years in town, than for newcomer Faust. "He has to make a showing next season," said Kucharsky of Faust. "He has the material. Now he has to win."

Phelps says his players are handling the adversity well, "just like the kids on the 6-10 team did. That's the kind of players we find, kids who can deal with the ups and downs. Winning is important, but not the most important thing in life. I think losing prepares them better for life."

Notre Dame's basketball recruiting last year was ragged.

There are only two freshmen on the varsity this season, and one of them is injured. Phelps said several other top prospects decided against South Bend because of the distance from their hometowns. That never was a problem before, though.

Lost for one reason or another were such blue chippers as Missouri's Steve Stipanovich, Darren Daye of UCLA, Jim Master of Kentucky and Wichita State's Greg Dreiling. And 6-foot-11 Joe Kleine, buried as freshman headlined 1981's talented senior-laden team, transferred to South Bend.

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As McEnroe Starts to Cool, so Does His Game

By Will Grimsley
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John McEnroe faced a sharp forehand down the line that seemed to catch the edge of the white. The linesman spread his arms in a gesture that indicated the ball was good. From his high chair, the umpire bellowed: "Out!"

McEnroe dropped his racket in disbelief. Then he strode to the umpire's chair and asked if he heard right. "Yes," snapped the umpire. A hush came over the arena, the crowd awaiting the inevitable explosion. It never came. McEnroe swallowed hard, digesting his anger, and returned to the baseline.

The new McEnroe? He says so. Critics doubt it. McEnroe has sworn off before. Now losing matches he should never lose, he is fighting a personal war. The state of his game is up for study and debate.

Has conversion to peace and goodwill taken the fangs out of the once boy wonder, whose spontaneous vitriol seemed to fuel his amazing drive?

He was a fuzz-faced kid of 18 when he took staid old Wimbledon by storm in 1977, and the court prodigy needed only five years to grab and claw his way to the top of his profession.

Challenged and Derided

Recently turned 23, he is a sullen, brooding monarch, challenged by a tough new crop of whiz kids, derided by an often antagonistic press and the targets of an offended and outraged establishment.

"At times," McEnroe says painfully, "I think everybody is against me."

Now he is at the crossroads, conscious that this year and the next will decide whether history will record him as another brief champion in a passing parade or one of the game's true legends.

I realize that I must make some changes and learn to control myself if I am to be the best," he concedes. "I am working on it."

McEnroe has lost his last three tournaments against Lendl, the 21-year-old Czechoslovak who this winter won nine straight tournaments and 44 consecutive matches.

Two weeks ago, he was beaten in the final of the U.S. National Indoor championships by Johan Kriek, a South African world 16th worldwide. His weight down from 173 pounds to 155, McEnroe looked uninspired, even crestfallen.

That provoked questions:

• Has McEnroe had his spirit beaten down by all the negative aspects of his 1981 misadventures at Wimbledon, where he threw repeated tantrums, insulted officials, drew \$5,000 in fines and became the first champion denied membership in the All-England Croquet and Tennis Club, the grandmother of the sport?

years. In his fourth year, however, the Bengals played in the Super Bowl.

"I think Notre Dame is just like we were in Cincinnati," he said. "They're bunch of young guys who will put it together eventually and win. Give 'em time."

A touching moment at the Super Bowl was the post-game embrace between Brown and San Francisco co-quarterback Joe Montana, his college teammate. It brought tears to the eyes of Faust, an emotional man. "That showed what Notre Dame is all about," he said.

"Bitter than anything else," he said. Still, while winning may not be everything at Notre Dame, it remains more than something.

Says Faust: "The album has been good so far. But they won't go through another 5-6 season. Ill tell you that."

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United Press International</p

Observer**Contra-Deceptive**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — THE STORY: The Reagan administration has issued a new rule stating that if persons under 18 obtain birth-control devices the federal government must send a note home to their parents.

AN IDEA IS BORN: The minutes of the White House brain-storming session on how to reduce government paper work show that a brain-stormer (not identified in the minutes) cried, "Let's have the government send notes home to the parents of all the kids who get contraceptive devices."

Critics (also unidentified): "That would increase paperwork, not reduce it."

Brainstormer: "But once the kids find out we're squealing on them they'll stop getting contraceptives, the number of notes sent home to parents will decline dramatically and we can take credit for a huge slash in bureaucratic paperwork."

DISTRESSING TARDINESS STATISTICS: Principals of the Theodore Roosevelt, Carie Chapman Carr and George Washington Cable high schools all report a soaring percentage of twelve o'clock scholars in their student bodies. Surveys in the Roosevelt, Carr and Cable school districts have noted hundreds of teen-age students idling on the front steps of their houses as late as 11:30 in the morning.

Investigation indicates that most are waiting for the mailman. After examining the day's delivery, they generally leave it in the mail slot and rush off to school, though occasionally a student is seen igniting a single envelope with a cigarette lighter.

NOTE FATIGUE: Josiah Barnstable, parent, had a trying week. First, there was the note sent home by the principal. Then the note from the algebra teacher. Then the note from the school psychologist. The note from the federal government was more than he could bear to open.

He wrote a note of his own before taking a lethal dose of aspirin and sent it home to his parents. It said, "Why didn't you tell me that



parenthood was just one damn note after another?" The unopened note from the federal government was not about his daughter's buying a bottle of pills, however. It was an order from the Internal Revenue Service for him to report immediately for a tax audit.

FAMILY CRISIS: Foraker had dreaded this moment. "That it should come to this," wept Mrs. Foraker, waving the note that had been sent home by the government about young Lemuel.

"I told you if you named that boy Lemuel he'd wind up acquiring birth-control devices," she sobbed.

"There, there, my dear. I'll speak to the lad," Foraker sighed, but language failed him when he tried. If the government's tattletales were right, it was too late to start with the birds and the bees. Lemuel would probably humiliate him by delivering a dissertation on embryology, a subject of which Foraker knew virtually nothing.

FEDERAL UNFAIRNESS DECREDIT: It was a typical neighborhood cocktail party. All the parents were talking about their children. Within the past month all had received notes from the government reporting their children had obtained birth-control devices.

All that is, except for the Clonings. When they left, the Clonings were in terror about their 17-year-old daughter Cora. "Are you absolutely sure we didn't get a note from the government?" Clonning asked his wife.

"Not a chance," she said.

"You'll have to ask Cora yourself," he said.

"I couldn't do that. It would make her feel dull if I told her she was the only kid in the neighborhood who'd been left out."

Clonning was furious. An influential Republican, he wrote to an influential senator. "Fair's fair," he wrote. "If the government is going to notify some parents that their kids have birth-control devices, it has a duty to warn other parents whose kids don't."

DENOUEMENT: Tempers were short at the weekly White House brainstorming session. If Congress passed the new universal-birth-control-device-notification bill, the volume of paperwork would soar. "Look at the bright side," somebody urged. "It'll justify the Post Office in raising the price of stamps again."

New York Times Service

Sheena Easton getting her Grammy in Los Angeles.

Sheena EastonBy Dennis Hunt
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Show biz, they say, is a jungle, full of rogues, hustlers and con men. That's a bit overstated but essentially accurate. The showbiz jungle can be particularly hellish and hazardous for women artists, especially young, pretty women artists like Sheena Easton, the 22-year-old Scottish pop singer. She's surviving OK but paying a price for it. Look at what's happened to her in the past year.

Easton, who grew up poor in a town near Glasgow, was a wide-eyed rookie a year ago, bursting into international prominence with her first single, "Morning Train" and "Modern Girl." Those formula pop tunes were rather flimsy but her vocals were impressive enough to attract the attention of the producers of the James Bond movie "For Your Eyes Only." Not only did she sing the title song, which made the Top Five, but her face was featured in the title sequence.

That's when her career really took off. Fans liked her looks as much as her singing.

In an interview with the Los Angeles Times a year ago, Easton, who was then in the United States for the first time, came across as tough and wary. The young woman from Glasgow, barely five feet tall, was a stranger in the showbiz jungle but had the bravado of a veteran. "You

can't be weak and soft and stupid in this business," she said then. "That's how you get trampled and left behind."

Her confidence seemed like an act. She was vulnerable but didn't want to show it. She had enough savvy to know that the vulnerable ones are the easy prey.

Scottish Pop Singer, Who Just Won a Grammy, Looks Back at a Year in the Jungle of Show-Biz

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